

# Government calm after border death

BY OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF

The Irish Government regards the crossing of the border by British troops Sunday afternoon as an unacceptable incursion into the Republic. It regrets the error resulted in the death of a soldier. This, it was learned, was the view of the Dublin Government last night after day-long discussions between Prime Minister, Mr Jack Lynch, and his police and military advisers.

Late last night Mr Lynch's advisers were still considering what action ought to be taken and an Irish Government spokesman said there would not be a formal announcement until Mr Lynch had met Cabinet colleagues today.

## Minister lamp likely

By PETER HILDREW, in Belfast

Border security between Northern Ireland and the Republic seems certain to be tightened after Sunday's battle near Crossmaglen, where a British soldier was shot dead and another injured.

The immediate reaction in Northern Ireland is that the onus for preventing a repetition of the incident which a British soldier shot dead and another injured, lies first with the IRA gunmen to operate within yards of the border.

John Taylor, the junior minister for Home Affairs at Stormont, said yesterday that the Government might consider the need to build up bridges on unapproved roads leading to the border and to form a "third force" in the area to the army and police, security work. But it is stressed last night that the Government is not considering the use of the army, which is waiting the exchange of prisoners between the British and the Irish Republic.

The army has opened its own file on how the British border patrol game to strategy in the Republic, but to most in Northern Ireland the border was probably inevitable, given the fact that the British border patrol only come to the border for brief periods.

There have been recall of an incident exactly when a Cabinet Minister from the Irish Republic, Joseph Brennan, was shot at his checkpoint in the Republic after his car, driven by an Irish officer, had taken a turning in his home area and ended up in the border.

of the points causing trouble about the border is the speed with which the British patrol's retreat was by a mini-van parked in the lane. It had come and the British of a wire barricade. It was said that a contingency for an ambush may have been in existence.

able that army vehicles have been at least part of the down the lane on pre-patrols, arousing local

are about 150 roads the border, 130 of them paved, without any check or indication that an international boundary had been reached. During the IRA campaign many and culverts were up to seal these roads it was done again it still be possible for the take to the fields.

Issue comes down to one power, but there is no indication that the Government is prepared stage to look outside the already at its disposal.

dition to 12,000 troops RUC these include the strong Ulster Defence Force of about 800. More of the IRA campaign many and culverts were up to seal these roads it was done again it still be possible for the take to the fields.

Another force, the Royal Army (3,000 men), called up as an alternative to the implied suggestion of bringing back the B

# Battle began as a lark

From SIMON HOGGART in Courtban

The saddest thing about Sunday's Irish border incident is that it appears to have started as little more than a Sunday afternoon lark.

A group of the local lads from the scattered village of Courtban, which straggles the border just south of Crossmaglen, often meet after mass at the tiny village shop, which lies perhaps five yards south of a stream which marks the border.

The whole area is strongly Republican and conversation at Sunday's meeting turned to the British Army which, to put it mildly, is much disliked. Local people believe that army patrols deliberately made a habit of crossing the border.

Some time before 2 pm — the best estimate is around 1.30 — two Ferret armoured cars on a routine patrol, one manned by Corporal Ian Armstrong, the other by Corporal Ronald Ager of the 14/20 Hussars, crossed the border from the North. The border is completely unmarked.

The local people are now plainly frightened and would talk only guardedly, but the picture pieced together yesterday is this.

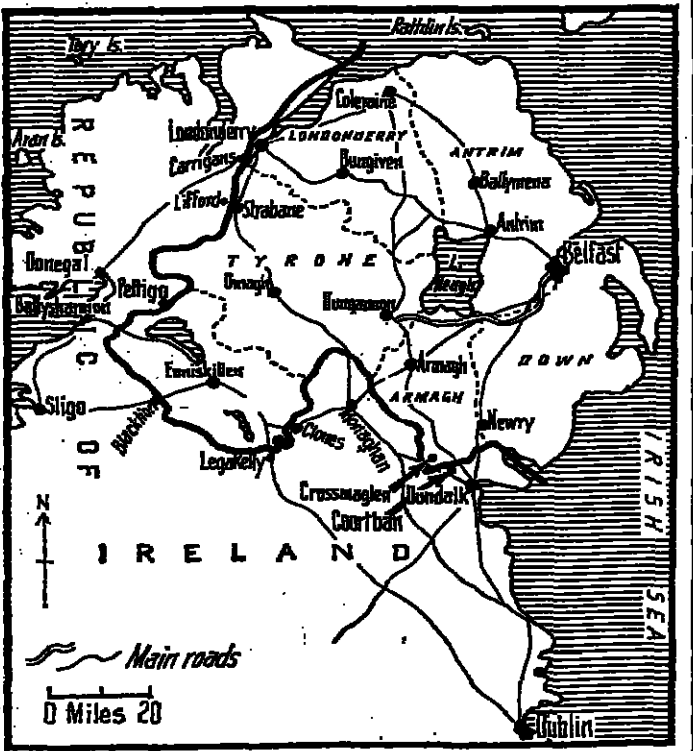
According to the locals the two Ferret cars crossed the border past waiting groups of young men and got as far as Sheelagh School, about half a mile into the Republic. It is a winding road and it would be difficult for anyone to estimate the exact distance. At the school they asked a little girl if they had strayed over the border and were told they had. They then turned round and moved back towards the North.

By this time the local lads had decided, as one eyewitness put it, "to have a bit of a lark." They wanted to publicise the fact that occasional patrols did cross the border and they wanted something to enliven a tedious afternoon. One man drove a white minibus across the road and two more cars were driven to either side of it. When the Ferrets returned, they found themselves boxed in.

The corporals pulled shut the hatches on the cars and waited. Outside, the crowd decided to stir things up further by piling the cars out of action. First they pulled buckets of water from the stream and poured them over the front of the cars in an attempt to damp the engines. Then they let down the tyres.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Palmer, the regiment's commanding officer, had flown over in his helicopter and noticed the two vans at the border. He returned to the base, where he was told the situation. He then flew back to the base, where he was told the situation. He then flew back to the base, where he was told the situation.

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# Grimond's path to 'equality'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A new approach to the idea of "equality" is urgently needed to make life tolerable in many parts of Britain, says Mr Jo Grimond, MP, former leader of the Liberal Party, in a special interview with the Guardian, published on page 9 today.

Much more than "remedial" measures to improve the environment are needed in many areas, he says. Government money should be used, perhaps through new kinds of national development corporations, to introduce "above average" employment and housing to bring such areas up to levels enjoyed by others. Places like West Hartlepool and Clydebank are examples.

He argues that Britain must get rid of the "social service" attitude to regional aid and regional, and introduce measures

to benefit the rich and poor alike so that life in the down areas can achieve a new quality and balance.

Mr Grimond, who has devoted much of his time since giving up the Liberal leadership to studying the weaknesses in the British economic and democratic systems, was interviewed after committing himself recently to two highly controversial views:

1. That it is doubtful whether the Liberal Party can seize an opportunity if it means a new departure or a dangerous risk — the smaller the party, the tighter it clings to the raft it is on.

2. That the Wilson Government lacked both aims and programme and was powerless to make itself into a "modern progressive government."

Mr Grimond says the Liberal Party has missed three important opportunities for progress in recent years. It failed to "cash in" on participation; failed to take advantage of its popularity in the universities and was "frightened" of the Young Liberals; and failed to broaden its base by seeking alliances with, for example, the Scottish Nationalists.

He says that today the party is not getting far enough into the European argument and not exploring the idea of coalitions with the European Left. It is becoming obsessed with "the minutiae of its own affairs."

On the Labour Government, Mr Grimond says that one of the main reasons for its failure to be a reforming government was its preoccupation with "settling accounts on global

matters," such as trying to stop the Vietnam war. All parties, he says, need to seek broader coalitions, create many more opportunities for participation, and recognise that the "main arguments are not now between the parties."

Equality, he says, should no longer be seen in the old terms of the rich individual and the poor individual but in terms of the whole poor district. "We must look at the difference between, say, West Hartlepool and Brighton, and those who have access to the perquisites and amenities and those who don't."

He advocates tax concessions to encourage the "bosses" to go to live in the areas where their factories are being set up, and argues that new towns have not yet proved to be the answer to how we provide a satisfying, balanced community.



Corporal Bernard McVay (left), from Bolton, and Corporal Chris Elsdon, from Blackpool, who rescued their comrades while under fire from IRA gunmen on Sunday when Corporal Ian Armstrong was killed.

# Ferry's licence seized

The port commander at Brindisi said yesterday that he had a safety certificate for the Greek car ferry Heleanna which showed it was allowed to carry only 620 people.

So far, said Colonel Onorio Carlesino, 1,150 people had been rescued since the ship caught fire off Brindisi on Saturday and 24 bodies had been recovered.

In a statement made at the request of journalists, Colonel Carlesino said: "Having learned that a bag belonging to the captain of the Heleanna was handed by him to his wife and from her to a Greek sailor, it was decided to seek possession of the bag."

It contained technical documents made out in the name of the Heleanna, including a safety certificate dated 27/5/71 and issued in Piraeus, which allowed 620 persons including crew to be carried.

"The captain could be in possession of an exemption certificate allowing him to carry more people aboard, but if so, this was not found in the bag," Colonel Carlesino said. "The document was impounded, and has been handed over to the judicial authorities," he added.

Mr Richard Brock, a London barrister who was on the Heleanna with his family, said that soon after being rescued by the Lebanese tanker Universe Defender, "a canvas bag was thrown into our cabin, and somebody said it was the captain's."

"I took the opportunity of opening it and having a look inside, and found that it contained the ship's papers, cargo manifests, and also its safety certificate issued by the Greek Government on May 27, 1971. I was interested to see that it provided for 12 lifeboats to carry 620 people and 13 inflatable rafts to carry 325 people," he said.

The Heleanna's captain, Demetrios Antypas, was arrested yesterday on charges of multiple manslaughter and is in prison at Brindisi. — Reuters. Captain taken off ship, page 2

# Double killer on run

Police were last night continuing their search for a double murderer who escaped from Peterhead Prison, Aberdeen, yesterday, Donald Forbes (36), was serving a life sentence for a murder committed only a few weeks after he was freed on licence from a life term for a previous killing. He escaped from Peterhead by scaling a wall into the Governor's garden and is believed to have been free for about two hours before his escape was realised.

In 1958, while in the death cell, Forbes was married to Miss Rita McLean, of Inverness, who was expecting his baby—the first man allowed to do this. His reprieve and commuted sentence came six days later. Later there was a divorce and Forbes married a Mrs Alice Nobla.

Mrs Maureen Richardson, aged 35, Superintendent of the prison, said she was not sure if the man was still in the area.

She said at her home in Oak-

# Fatal chase

A woman was killed and 14 people were injured on the outskirts of Nottingham yesterday afternoon during a police chase which ended in a four-car collision. A woman passenger in one of the cars named as Majorie Davies, aged about 30, of Shelford Road, Geog, Nottingham, died, and a man is under arrest. Two police cars were following a car which police wished to check, and this vehicle was in collision with three other approaching cars. Neither police car was involved.

Three riders died yesterday in an international sidecar race at Oulton Park, Cheshire. The five-machine crash occurred on a long right hand bend. Those killed were Peter Pritchard, of Doddleston, Cheshire; Pat Sheridan, of Birmingham; and Philip Smith, of Great Wyrley, near Cannock, Staffordshire.

# Race deaths

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# Technical hitch

Giorgio Barone, aged 27, and Gabriella de Luchi, aged 23, were to be married in their parish church at Genoa yesterday but, at the last minute, the local Archbishop removed their priest from office, accusing him of forming a rebellious "left wing community." So the couple "married" themselves. They based their right to do this on the Catholic dogma that it is the bride and groom who confer the sacrament upon each other, with the priest acting as witness.

# All forgotten

Ziggy, a seven-ton bull elephant with a "mean streak," was paroled yesterday. He has been chained inside a small enclosure at Chicago Zoo since 1941, when he attempted to kill his keeper. Yesterday Ziggy was allowed out with the other elephants, including an attractive female named Babe. Ziggy ignored Babe, and had a good roll in the dirt instead.

# Police sure Sewell is in London

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Detectives looking for Frederick Sewell are convinced that he is hiding in London. Detective Chief-Superintendent Joe Mounsey, chief of Lancashire CID, spent the weekend in London leading regional crime squad detectives in their inquiries.

Mr Mounsey believes that Sewell, who is wanted for questioning after the murder of Superintendent Gerald Richardson, head of Blackpool police, may be found through one of his women friends. He said yesterday:

"I am appealing to all ladies with any connection with this gentleman to contact any police station or to come directly to me. I will treat their information in confidence. I say this because they may be involved in some extra-marital situation."

Three women are known as Mrs Sewell. One of them is divorced from Frederick

Sewell, aged 38, a South London garage owner. A second London, was remained in custody until September 1 in Blackpool, charged with impeding the arrest of Thorpe, aged 37, who was due to marry Sewell today, accompanied police officers to Blackpool yesterday. She has been living as Mrs Sewell in a semi-detached house in Orpington, Kent, for the past eight years. The third, Mrs Irene Sewell, the charge on which Kerrigan appeared was that, in London area between August 23 and 26, after Frederick Joseph Sewell had committed an arrestable offence, namely had murdered Gerald Irving Richardson, knowing or believing that Sewell had committed the offence, did assist by supplying him with suitcase and clothing, and collected money on his behalf with intent to impede his apprehension or prosecution.

Mr Mounsey believes that other women can also help. "I am asking all hotel and board-house keepers to report anyone who may resemble this man, who may be either with or without a girl."

Mr Mounsey said that Sewell may have swept back and dyed his dark brown hair. He may also be growing a beard, but he could be recognised from his build. He is a heavy man, probably 16 stone, with a protruding stomach. He has a nervous habit of not being able to stand still for more than a few seconds. He constantly rubs his hands together.

Police now know that after Superintendent Richardson was shot, Sewell left the town in the boot of a grey Rover 2000 car driven by a woman.

Mrs Maureen Richardson, aged 35, Superintendent of the prison, said she was not sure if the man was still in the area. She said at her home in Oak-

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Clouds over Wallace's political horizon

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 30. Even while he was fighting to be re-elected Governor of Alabama in 1968, Mr George Wallace's presidential campaign headquarters in the State capital remained open for business. In recent weeks it has started the 1972 campaign in earnest. So has the third party candidate it aims, it not actually to place in the White House, at least to put in the position of determining who shall go there.

George Wallace received some 10 million votes in 1968. He counts on improving this next year. If the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates is close, he counts on doing what he failed to do in 1968, close though that contest was — namely determining which candidate shall become President by turning over his own decisive electoral college votes to which ever promises him most.

## Good auspices

To Mr Wallace the auspices look good. The national public opinion polls show him retaining the 10 to 12 per cent support won in 1968. His hopes of improving this rest on the declining popularity of Mr Nixon, and on the possible formation of a fourth party by Radical Left Democrats. This would inevitably draw support from the two major candidates.

But there are clouds on Mr Wallace's political horizon. First, the possibility that a fourth party will fight the election is extremely remote. Secondly his charm has paled within his own State. He ran second in the opening round of the gubernatorial race. He could also prove less beguiling on the national arena too. Thirdly, his traditional political platform is far less strong than it used to be.

The South has surprised many by the reasonable, if resigned, manner in which it has accepted the practical application of the recent civil rights laws. School desegregation is still heartily disliked, but its critics have become weary and are reluctantly complying with the requirements. They do not want the situation stirred up again.

Mr Wallace's campaign against the fusing of children to integrate the school systems of the South is lighting no political fires. The resentment may continue to smoulder but the fiery oratory of Mr Wallace no longer sets it alight.

## Neo-Fascism

When the governor ventures beyond his championship of the economic interest of the non-affluent American, and the special virtues of the white race and strays into the field of foreign policy he shows signs of neo-fascism.

On the prospect of improved relations with Peking Mr Wallace suggests that "if they're so interested in the Red Chinese having a place in the United Nations, as far as I am concerned, they can have our place, and we will just move it out of the country."

Mr Wallace appears ready not only to have his name placed on the ballot in all 50 States but also to run in a few selected primaries — Florida, North Carolina, and Tennessee, where he did well in 1968.

## Six strive for accord on money front

By HELLA PICK

The Common Market countries are making determined efforts to reach agreement on the monetary front before the ministerial meeting of the Group of Ten on September 15. There are some encouraging signs of rapprochement between France and Germany.

The Community's key test comes on September 13 when the EEC's Finance Ministers will meet, but much preparatory work is already under way. Senior officials from the EEC countries are in consultation, and Britain's views are also being sought. In Paris yesterday, representatives of the French and German Finance and Foreign Ministries discussed their problems, and these talks will be followed up next weekend by high-level discussions with the Italians.

On September 12, the Bank for International Settlements resumes its monthly "Basle Club" meetings, and this will provide an opportunity for the EEC's central bank governors to consult with each other as well as their British, Japanese, American, and Swiss counterparts on the eve of the EEC Finance Ministers' meeting.

There is no doubt that the Six want to avoid the display of indecision and division that plagued them at their emergency meeting on August 20, just after President Nixon had announced his emergency measures, and when the European money markets were still closed.

If the Six fails to agree now, it will be a serious blow to its efforts to achieve major political standing and influence, and would certainly make it more difficult to get its ambitious project for economic and monetary union off the ground.

The EEC countries certainly recognise the economic as well as the political dangers inherent in disagreement. But

whether their political will can overcome their instinct for economic nationalism remains to be demonstrated effectively.

Looming behind the discussions on monetary reform and currency alignment is the continued existence of the US 10 per cent import surcharge. The countries most closely affected by the surcharge are Germany, Japan, and Britain, and they believe that it is difficult to determine new fixed parities even if they were to be operated within wider margins than are permitted under existing, though currently ignored, IMF rules — so long as the import surcharge remains in place.

The Administration, however, refuses to say how long it plans to retain the surcharge. Senior US officials are promising that it will not be "permanent." But they will not say how temporary the surcharge is. Nobody knows whether the Administration intends to use it merely as a bargaining counter to secure the kind of currency realignment it wants, and particularly a major revaluation of the yen, and would be ready to withdraw it once its major trading partners yield on the currency front.

There is some concern that President Nixon also sees the surcharge as a booster to the domestic US economy, and a way of diverting demand from foreign imports to domestic products. If he wants to use the import surcharge to promote that kind of structural change, then it is here to stay for some considerable time and those who guess it may stay for at least a year or two may well be right.

But in that case, the Administration is risking a trade war and forcing the world into protectionist trading blocks with incalculable consequences for economic and political relationships.

## French hope for two-way change

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, August 30

The French Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, said in an interview with "Der Spiegel" today that while he was pleased that the West German economy was healthy, he did not believe that Europe as it now stood could function well when there was too great an imbalance of power between the member States.

Europe had to achieve — in the medium term — a satisfactory economic balance. He estimated that the economic growth of France between 1971-5 would be greater than that of Germany. Not that France would overtake Germany or impose its will upon her, but there would be a catching up to the extent that the relationship so far as talks and negotiations were concerned would be "more favourable."

On the international currency situation, he said the decisions of the United States Govern-

ment had created much confusion, and it was natural that the European States had reacted differently. Indeed, it was foolish to try to pretend that Europe would reach an agreement on such problems in the space of a few hours.

It was probable that Europe would not be able to enter the monetary fund on September 27 with a common policy. That conference was only of significance because America had allowed the dollar to float. There was no need on that account for Europe to set a firm date for the realisation of currency union or even for the agreement of a common currency policy. Before a common solution could be reached there had to be discussions between Ministers and certain questions had to be looked at by the experts of the Six — all this in an atmosphere of discretion and peace that was not possible in Brussels.

At dawn, driving to the airport, you honk your way through flocks of cyclists commuting to suburbs of factories and pastures of sleepy, rumpled boys and girls hiking back to the city after a stint of farm work. At the head of each column, a sternly brandished Red Flag: at the rear, a few smiling stragglers courtship to start some place.

Mr Yang saw us off — a more relaxed and inquisitive Mr Yang, I think, than when we first met, though still a true believer. (For example, he was convinced that American doctors at the former Union Hospital had conducted experiments that turned some Chinese into midgets.)

The Chinese Vickers Viscount once-a-day flight to Canton was less than half full, and ten of the 22 passengers were foreigners. There was a seat to reflect on the plane. (After passing out cigarettes, fans, chewing gum, dried fruits and tea the stewardess leaves you alone.) So I sorted out my conclusions of this expedition, and they came out like this:

1. Modern China is essentially a vast, well-managed experimental penitentiary dominated by a benevolent but egocentric old warden who has given the inmates dignity, pride, security, and a sense of unity and dedication. Since most of them had lost everything, even self-respect, their gratitude to the warden is genuine and sincere.

2. For the experiment to succeed, a new kind of human being must be created — a selfless, incurious, devoted to his fellow inmates and politically pliant. Indeed, you can read attacks on "the theory of human nature" in Mao's scriptures, and all the how temporary the surcharge is. Nobody knows whether the Administration intends to use it merely as a bargaining counter to secure the kind of currency realignment it wants, and particularly a major revaluation of the yen, and would be ready to withdraw it once its major trading partners yield on the currency front.

3. In the short run, the experiment will probably work. For the first time since the opium wars 130 years ago, the Chinese stand tall. Abroad they are respected even if denounced. They have no debt, internal or external. They've received no foreign aid since the Russians abandoned them in the fifties. They are self-reliant

## Thoughts on leaving Mao's China

WILLIAM ATTWOOD, an American newspaper publisher, sums up a recent brief visit to China

and earn enough to buy more than just the bare necessities. Also, the excesses of the cultural revolution are over, and even the Mao personality cult — a means of keeping the nation united — is on the wane, apparently with the old man's approval. There are fewer of his portraits, statues and badges in evidence than a year ago.

4. In the long run, though, China can't keep its people sealed off from the adventures, wonders, and temptations of the outside world. Not in this electronic, jet-powered age. Consumerism, individualism, and personal ambition, I would suspect, will adulterate Chinese communism as it has already modified the European varieties.

5. After Mao, what? Probably committee leadership — with Lin Biao, Chou En-lai, and Huang Yung-sheng sharing the helm. Mao will be enshrined and sanctified and all decisions naturally taken in his name.

6. China is likely to play an



increasingly active role in world affairs, diplomatically, economically, and politically. There will be more embassies and trade missions in Peking. The Chinese will take their United Nations seat when it is offered but will not accept any US-China or separate-Formosa compromise.

7. US-China relations will move towards normalisation. The Chinese still smart at the aggressor label the US pinned on them. "How many troops do we have in other countries?" And how many do you? And they insist on US recognition of their sovereignty over Formosa (after all, you've been calling it China for years). It's my guess Formosa will revert to China, without bloodshed, after Chiang Kai-shek dies — or even before.

And so to Canton. . . . If Peking was like a dry sauna, Canton was a steam bath. Guides galore escorted us and the Topings (my guess, without bloodshed, after Chiang Kai-shek dies — or even before).

Processing was fast — no baggage inspection, and a soldier even helped us lug our baggage to the Lwao bridge. On the other side, the Union Jack flapped in the breeze.

"Well," I said to the soldier,

"Sheh-sheh and tsi-jen. Thank you and goodbye."

"Tsi-jen," he replied with a smile.

On the other side, we boarded the British train. No air-conditioning, only fans — but plenty of gin and tonic. As we moved out towards Hongkong we looked out and saw cars on the roads and litter in the backyards. At the first station, boys with long hair and women in split skirts came aboard. Local newspapers were passed around: "Hongkong dumping of sewage primitive," was the banner headline, while the back page featured a "showbiz" logo was an interview with an oriental starlet telling how she'd discovered her "real self" at Kowloon station, jostling crowds, inquisitive newsmen, aggressive porters, honking taxicabs: "Watch your bags — keep an eye on your bags."

Across the bay the high-rise buildings gleamed in the noonday sun. —Newsday.

## Spanish workers succeed

Las Palmas, August 30

For the first time in years, striking Spanish workers today appeared to have won a labour dispute, even though strikes are illegal in Spain.

The regional government of the Canary Islands said that the rights of 400 transport workers will be safeguarded and new jobs found for them. They have been on strike for three weeks because the company employing them stopped paying them in May.

## Forced to act

The civil governor, Senor Fernandez Galar, flew to Madrid for talks when public pressure forced him to act. The proceeds of weekend church collections in the islands were turned over to strikers' families by order of the bishop, Mgr Jose Antonio Llanusa, who had supervised the workers in a pastoral letter.

The governor said he would send a quick solution. Authorities would restore public transport stopped by the strike. Two other companies were interested in the licence to operate the bus lines held by the company which stopped paying its employees.

The Governor added that new jobs had been found for the strikers. Their rights would be fully protected. — UPI.

## Ferry captain taken off ship

Brindisi, August 30

Captain Demetrios Anthopoulos, master of the Greek ferryboat "Helleanna," which caught fire Saturday night here was arrested shortly after midnight today. The captain and his wife were taken off another Greek ferry which was due to return him to Greece.

He is accused of multiple manslaughter. The warrant also alleges that he failed to help passengers in distress, allowed the Helleanna to be overloaded, and did not have adequate emergency equipment.

There was general approval among survivors over the arrest of Captain Anthopoulos. He was detained after a policeman had seen him trying to leave Brindisi aboard another Greek vessel.

The deputy public prosecutor, Dr Aldo Perrone, said Captain Anthopoulos claimed he was leaving to spend a few days in Greece and intended to return to Brindisi shortly. But Dr Perrone said he had specifically requested the captain not to leave Brindisi and had asked him to come to his office today to discuss the disaster.

Dr Perrone said he hoped to board the bulk of the Helleanna, which has been towed into Brindisi, today or tomorrow for a preliminary inspection. It was reasonable to suppose that some passengers had never been able to leave the vessel and that their bodies were still aboard.

Two officials of the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry, who

have arrived to make a separate inquiry, have sought permission to go on board.

In a television interview tonight Captain Mangano of the port commander's office, said he had examined the ship from bow to stern and had found no bodies.

His examination had shown that about 80 per cent of the cars in the hold were intact while all those on deck had been destroyed. The superstructure of the Helleanna was also destroyed and the cabins "do not exist any more."

Captain Mangano said two of the lifeboats were intact and had not been lowered while two others had been destroyed in their cradles.

In Rome, President Saragat has awarded the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic to six Italian seamen involved in the rescue operation. EDS "Etsia" called the disaster a national crime and asked the Government to show no mercy in punishing those found responsible. The fire was bound to be exploited by enemies of Greece to harm Greek tourism. Safety regulations should be extended to all passenger ships flying the Greek flag. — Reuters.

Reports from Mr Robert Ford, British Consul in Naples, said the eight Britons on the official list of survivors had either been released from hospital or were not hurt. But 60 passengers were unaccounted for.

## A Union returns to Paris

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 30. The front of the Palais Bourbon, seat of the French National Assembly, has been defended by a stockade of bare flagpoles the past few days. This evening they are blossoming into the flags of 63 nations in honour of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which is holding its annual conference in Paris for the first time for 34 years.

In doing so the Union is returning to its birthplace, for the inspiration for its founding came from a meeting in Paris between Sir William Ramsay, Cresser, of Britain, and M. Frederic Passy, the French economist, pacifist, and Nobel Prize winner, both of whom believed international arbitration to be a more rational means of settling disputes than war.

The current president, M. Andre Chanderd'Or, of France, Socialist member for Antibes since 1958, will preside over debates which will cover, among much else, disarmament, notably nuclear disarmament, and the relations between nations, particularly in Europe.

The Indian group has announced that it intends to bring a draft resolution on Bangla Desh.

## Exchange hint by Peking

From Inder Malhotra

Bombay, August 30. Indian policy makers looking for signals from Peking about China's willingness to improve relations with India have noted that Mr Chou En-lai would want India to raise Indian diplomatic representation in Peking to ambassadorial level.

Premier Chou is said to have conveyed his message through neutral diplomats in Peking. It is reported to have said that since Indians withdrew their Ambassador from Peking in 1962 long before the Chinese recalled theirs from Delhi, the Indians would first send an Ambassador to China without insisting on reciprocity. The Chinese would then send an Ambassador to Delhi "at an appropriate time."

It appears that the Chinese view is that other problems between India and China, including the boundary question, can be faced only if diplomatic relations between the two countries are re-established at ambassadorial level.

India's Prime Minister, Mr Gandhi, is to make an official visit to Britain in October 31 to November 7. Talks on Pakistan are likely to figure largely in the meeting. Mrs Gandhi will have with her Health and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

## TELEVISION

Daphne du Maurier has never talked on television before — thus Wilfred De'Ath has a mild scoop on his hands (BBC-2 at 8.0). "Tuesday's Documentary" examines noise and people (BBC-1 at 9.20). ATV opts for men's hairdressing in rather less portentous form (London area, 10.30)

## BBC-1

12.55 p.m. Deschrau Canu, Deschrau Canu.  
1.30 Camberwick Green.  
1.45 News.  
1.53 Close.  
2.20 Play School.  
4.40 Jackanory.  
4.55 Vision On.  
6.20 Yogi Bear.  
6.25 The Flashing Blade.  
5.44 Adventures of Parsley.  
5.50 News.  
6.0 Nationwide.  
6.45 Pink Panther.  
7.5 Z Cars.  
7.55 Film: "Love Me Tender" with Elvis Presley.  
9.0 Nine O'Clock News.  
9.30 Noise Invasion: Inquiry into noise and its effects.  
10.20 My World... and Welcome to It.  
10.45 Points of View.  
10.50 24 Hours by Kenneth Allsob.  
11.25 Weather.

wide. 6.45-7.5 Heddew. 10.10-10.15 Speaking for Myself: Daryl Ivan. 10.17 Weather. ENGLISH REGION (As BBC-1 except) — 6.45-7.5 p.m. Nationwide, Look North. Midlands Today, Look East. Points West. South Today. Spotlight South-west. 10.10-10.40 North: Tale of Four Cities: Bradford, North-west: Decisions, Decisions: discussion on women's changing role. North-east: That's an Idea: Ways of spending leisure. Midlands: Contact. Midland entertainers. East Anglia: On Camera: Free For All. West: Centre Town. Shropshire. Mallet. South: 10.10-10.35 The Enthusiasts. 10.35-10.40 Cella Jeffreys sings. South-west: Peninsula. 11.17 Regional News.

## BBC-2

11.0 a.m. Play School.  
11.20 Close.  
7.30 p.m. News.  
8.0 Summer Season: Daphne du Maurier talks about her life and career.  
8.50 Collector's World.  
9.20 Children Talking.  
9.30 Film: "Boys' Town" with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney.  
10.0 News.  
11.5 Late Night Line-up.

## ITV

LONDON (Thames)

1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5.  
3.10 Learning by Discovery.  
3.40 Once Upon a Time.  
3.55 Tea Break.  
4.25 Peyton Place.  
4.55 Lift Off.  
5.20 Mappie.  
6.0 News from ITN.  
6.30 Today.  
6.30 Crossroads.  
6.55 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.  
7.25 Film: Top of the World, with Dale Robertson, Evelyn Keyes.  
9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay.  
10.0 News at Ten.  
10.30 The Great Hair-do.  
11.30 Play Better Golf.  
12.10 News in Their Own Right.

ANGLIA — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 3.40-4.10 News at Ten. 4.12 Yoghurt for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. Film: "Three Young Texans," with Mitz Gaynon. 7.30 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Branded. 12.10 News in Their Own Right.

CHANNEL — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom. 4.0 Yak. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday. Greetings. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 5.55 Lift-off. 5.55 Mappie. 5.55 News. 6.0 Channel News and Weather. 6.10 Channel Look-around. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Green for Danger." 8.30 Never Mind the Quality, Feel

the Width. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News at Ten. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Actualities and Projections. 11.45 Weather.

MIDLANDS (ATV) — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 3.40-4.10 News at Ten. 4.12 Yoghurt for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. Film: "Three Young Texans," with Mitz Gaynon. 7.30 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Branded. 12.10 News in Their Own Right.

NORTHERN (Granada) — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 3.40-4.10 News at Ten. 4.12 Yoghurt for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. Film: "Three Young Texans," with Mitz Gaynon. 7.30 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Branded. 12.10 News in Their Own Right.

SOUTHERN — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 3.40-4.10 News at Ten. 4.12 Yoghurt for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. Film: "Three Young Texans," with Mitz Gaynon. 7.30 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Branded. 12.10 News in Their Own Right.

4.55 Lift-off. 5.50 Mappie. 5.55 News. 6.0 News. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 7.30 Mappie. 8.0 Hawaii Five-O. 9.0 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson." 10.0 News. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Actualities and Projections. 11.45 Weather.

HTV WEST (As HTV General Service except) — 1.45 p.m. Report West.

HTV WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 1.45 p.m. Report West.

HTV CYMRU/WALES (As HTV General Service except) — 1.45 p.m. Report West.

WESTWARD — 1.45 p.m. Racing from Epsom: 2.0, 2.30, 3.5. 3.40-4.10 News at Ten. 4.12 Yoghurt for Health. 4.40 Paulus. 4.55 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. Film: "Three Young Texans," with Mitz Gaynon. 7.30 Armchair Theatre: "The Loving Lesson," with Colette O'Neil, Donald Churchill, Nicholas Clay. 10.30 The Great Hair-do. 11.30 Branded. 12.10 News in Their Own Right.

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF  
6.50 a.m. Prayer for the Day. 6.50 Regional news, weather, preview. 7.0 Today. 7.40 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.0 Regional. 8.0-8.15 News. 8.15-8.30 News and more of Today. 8.40 Today's Papers. 8.45 Anne of Green Gables. 9.0 News. 9.5 From our Own Correspondent. 9.55 With Great Pleasure: Yehudi Menuhin reads from books. 10.15 News. 11.30 The All Electric Holiday Show with Gerry Marsden. 12 noon You and Yours. 1.00 Home and Family. 12.25 p.m. Brothers in Law. 12.55 Weather, preview, news. 1.00 and on. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3.0 C. P. Snow's "Strangers and Brothers." 3.30 Story for West. Part 1: 4.0 Pick of the Bunch: Gardeners' questions. 4.30 Weather. 4.50 Regional news. 5.0 News. 5.15 Mike Yarwood. 5.45 Archers. 5.50 News. 6.0 Music and more of Today. 6.15 Lifelines to Medicine. 9.15 Road to Europe. Common Market. 9.20 Weather. 10.0 World Tonight. 10.45 Watching the Chinese. 11.0 Book at Bedtime: "South Riding." 11.15 Late news.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF  
7.0 a.m. News. 7.5 Concert: Symphony. 8.0 News. 8.15 Regional. 8.30-8.45 News. 8.45-9.0 American. 9.0 News of the Outdoors: Conland, Macdonald, Roy Harris, William Schuman. 9.15 The Latin Beat. 9.30 Sports Desk. 9.35 Along Came a Train. 9.45 Brendan O'Dowd's programme. 10.00 Time. 9.15 Kenneth Allsob introduces Lights of London. 10.2 Late Night Extra. 12.10 News.

Wales (As BBC-1 except) — 5.20 p.m.-5.45 Teletext. 6.0-6.15 Wales Today and Nation-

News. 12.5 a.m. Night Ride. 1.0-1.15 a.m. Close.

RADIO 1 247 m.  
News at 5.30 a.m., 6.0, 6.15, then every hour on the hour until 10.0 a.m. 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.0, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.0, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.0, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.0, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.0, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.0, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.0, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.0, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.0, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.0, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.0, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.0, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.0, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.0, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.0, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.0, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.0, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.0, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.0, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.0, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.0, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.0, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.0, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.0, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.0, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.0, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.0, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.0, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.0, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.0, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.0, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.0, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.0, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.0, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.0, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.0, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.0, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.0, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.0, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.0, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.0, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.0, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.0, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.0, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.0, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.0, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.0, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.0, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.0, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.0, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.0, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.0, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45



As German officials continue preparatory talks on the Berlin agreement

NORMAN CROSSLAND sums up the impact in Bonn

## Opposition in disarray

"You shouldn't praise the day before the evening comes," says a German proverb. The advice suits the current situation here, where part one of an agreement on Berlin — the satisfactory conclusion of the Four Power negotiations — is soon to be followed by efforts to bring off part two, and agreement between the two German states to put in practice the principles established on their behalf.

Nobody pretends that this is going to be easy, but assuming that the intra-German talks produce a settlement in the next few months — and who really believes that the East Germans could in the long run defy the Russians by building an agreement? — a complete package deal on Berlin, underwritten by the Four Powers, should be produced affecting the course of international politics before very long.

For West Germany, a workable Berlin agreement that eases the hardships of the division, increases the economic strength and the security of West Berlin and generally improves the political climate in Central Europe must inevitably have important domestic consequences.

Chancellor Brandt has good reason to hope that his Social Democratic Party, perhaps also its small coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party, will experience a big increase in public support.

With the Ostpolitik marking time and prices rising heavily at home, the prospects for Herr Brandt looked far from rosy before the Berlin breakthrough. On its performance in the state elections, the SPD could not hope to win an overall majority at the next Federal election in 1973, and the FDP was clearly breaking up. One often heard Government officials who had been appointed because of their SPD or FDP affiliations, say they would be looking for another job after the next federal election.

Today there is a new spirit of confidence in the air. The completion of the Berlin agreement would enable the Government to reactivate the Ostpolitik by putting the Moscow and Warsaw treaties to the Federal Parliament for ratification. Thousands of West Berliners would be streaming through holes in the wall to visit friends and relatives in East Berlin; and the tiresome delays at the control points on the roads between West Germany and West Berlin would cease.

Obviously the state of the economy would be more likely to influence the electorate in 1973 than would the Ostpolitik. Even so the practical benefits of a Berlin agreement must surely favour the present Government. Constant denigration of the Government's policies towards Eastern Europe can be counterproductive, judging by the fact that Herr Springer's "Bild Zeitung" is reported to have suffered an alarming fall in circulation in the past year.

The fortunes of the Government look even better when the confusion in the opposition parties, the Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian People's Party, are taken into account. The draft agreement on Berlin has put the CDU/CSU in an extremely difficult situation. For the opposition simply to attack the agreement as a sell-out as some of its more extremist elements have done would be an affront to the Western Allies (all of them with Conservative Governments) who have spent 17 months countering the Soviet Union's diplomatic strategy. But to accept the agreement is to put party unity at risk.

With Conservative Governments in the CDU/CSU politicians about the agreement have varied widely. Even before the ambassadors concluded their negotiations, the CDU chairman, Herr Strauss, was saying that in West Berlin the flag were being hauled down. Another leading

CSU light, Baron von Guttenberg, commented: "We are exchanging an orchard for an apple." Others have taken refuge behind the fact that the draft has not been officially published, although all the main points have been leaked to the newspapers, and yesterday "Bild Zeitung" came out with the whole text.

The preliminary — official opposition standpoint is that "some misgivings have been removed thanks to the persistence of the Western Alliance and in spite of the traceability of the Federal Government." Herr Barzel, the parliamentary chairman of the union and a strong runner for the Chancellor candidature, has been trying to accomplish the impossible task of finding a moderate tone while not upsetting the backwoodsmen.

Neither has the opposition yet committed itself to a final decision about ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties. Some members, of course, rejected them outright. Others shared the Government's view that the real test of the Berlin agreement would be progress in the Berlin negotiations. But Herr Barzel has always said that a Berlin agreement in itself was not enough — there must additionally be progress in the intra-German relationship. He has not so far as I know pre-

cisely defined this, but at any rate he is now able to say that he feels entirely uncommitted by the Berlin agreement in his attitude to the treaties.

According to the Government, the ratification of the treaties requires no more than a simple majority of the Bundestag, and it would not be necessary for the Bundestag vote to be submitted for the approval of the Upper House or Bundesrat where the CDU/CSU has a majority of one. Some opposition members contend that the treaties have the effect of ending the Federal Constitution, and therefore would have to be passed by a two-thirds majority.

It seems generally agreed that failure to ratify the treaties would have serious consequences for East-West relations, make a Berlin agreement unworkable and plunge the Bonn-Moscow relationship into a state worse than it was before the Ostpolitik was contemplated. None the less there are opposition politicians here who are prepared to accept this price for throwing out the treaties.

In fact, it is most unlikely that a draft agreement on Berlin would ever have come about unless the West German Government had concluded the treaties with the Russians and the Poles. The Government indeed believes that the Moscow treaty made the Berlin agreement possible.

If the CDU/CSU is unable to reach a reasonable view-point about the Berlin agreement and the treaties, it is forecast here, it will lose credibility as an alternative Government party. And should its extremists succeed in preventing the ratification of the treaties, they will set back the European clock for many years.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 30

NATHAN LEOPOLD, who at the age of 19 was convicted of a murder committed for thrills, has died here of a heart attack, aged 66.

Leopold and 18-year-old Richard Loeb, sons of middle-class families, were found guilty in Chicago in 1934 of murdering a 14-year-old boy, Bobby Franks. They were given life sentences on the murder charge and a further 99 years for kidnapping.

They said at their trial they had killed Franks — whose family and theirs were friends — to determine their emotions after a killing. After kidnapping Franks they beat him to death with a chisel, hid the body, and demanded \$10,000 ransom. Leopold's glasses were found at the scene of the crime.

Mentally ill

Their lawyer, Clarence Darrow, maintained they were mentally ill, but not legally insane. His arguments alone, it was said, saved them from the electric chair.

The judge recommended they should not be paroled. Loeb was stabbed to death in a prison brawl in 1938. Twenty years later Leopold was freed, after 33 years in prison.

After release Leopold worked as a laboratory technician and became a senior official in the Puerto Rican Department of Health. He obtained a degree in social work and married in 1961.

In a television interview in 1965, Leopold said at the time of conviction he would sooner have been executed. He had contemplated suicide several times, though he realised he would probably be freed if he lived long enough.

Degrading

He said he was opposed to capital punishment because it was degrading to society and had failed as a deterrent. He set up a foundation to aid emotionally disturbed, retarded, and delinquent youths. Royalties from his book "Life plus 99 years" provided his main source of income.

He suffered from heart trouble, and was taken to hospital about 10 days ago. He gave his body to the medical school of the University of Puerto Rico and his eyes to an eye bank. — Reuter.

Floods cut rail and air links

New Delhi, August 30

About 800,000 people have been affected by fresh floods in the southern part of West Bengal, according to Government officials in Calcutta. Air and rail communications were disrupted.

As the situation in the northern part of the State began to improve, rain caused rivers to burst their banks in the Midnapore district south of Calcutta.

In Uttar Pradesh, floods in the past few weeks have claimed 133 lives and affected 50 out of 54 districts. The Revenue Minister, Mr. Udit Marain Sharma, said in Lucknow that damage amounted to about £40 millions. About £22 millions was needed for relief work. — Reuter.

## Thieu heads for majority in Assembly

From GEORGE McARTHUR: Saigon, August 30

Returns from South Vietnam's National Assembly elections indicated today that the new House may be dominated by supporters of President Thieu but that the opposition will be numerous, raucous, and colourful.

As was expected, there were districts where the opposition complained of unfair tactics, probably with justification in many cases. But President Thieu's Administration took a drubbing in some provinces and in the cities of Saigon, Da Nang, and Hue.

There was no comment from the presidential palace on the elections but the results may well strengthen Thieu's resolve to proceed with presidential elections on October 3 in spite of the withdrawal of his opposition.

The new House will include an air force pilot who once strafed the presidential palace, a firebrand incumbent woman deputy who is fond of waving a pistol in the House, several former generals, an outspoken opposition publisher and some truculent Buddhists.

The voters were unlikely to many incumbent deputies who had given the old House a rancid odour. They threw out one deputy charged with heroin smuggling and another who dabbled in gold bars.

But they re-elected the undisciplined Speaker of the House, Nguyen Ba Luong, who is almost openly President Thieu's custodian of privileges distributing largesses for crucial votes. In the main, it appeared that about half the former deputies standing for re-election were defeated; those who survived were largely identified with the Opposition.

The voters also revived the political fortunes of the former General Tran Van Don. In 1963, Don jointly led the coup against President Diem with General "Big Minh", who recently withdrew from the presidential race.

The voters of Saigon have given overwhelming support too, and so made a formidable opposition leader of the incumbent deputy, Le Quy Chung, a publisher scolded by President Thieu.

In the same district, however, the voters elected the lawyer Tran Van Thuyen, an anti-Communist nationalist of the old clandestine tradition who was probably the best known figure from the past in Sunday's election.

Government figures show that nearly 79 per cent of the seven million qualified voters went to the polls, compared with 73 per cent in the Assembly election four years ago when Communist disruption was far greater.

Unofficial computations give President Thieu about a 60 per cent majority in the new House, compared with the 70 per cent he commanded on crucial votes in the last Assembly.

Such projections are dangerous, however. With something like 1,300 candidates seeking 159 seats, there were some "sleepers" elected who defy political labelling. Not until the new House meets in November will its political complexion become really clear. — Los Angeles Times.

## Hopes of progress in Malta

Valletta, August 30

Maltese sources said today there were signs of progress in the prolonged and complex financial negotiations with Britain. They cited the expected arrival within weeks of a unit of British troops, replacements for another unit returning home, and the visit of two British warships.

Malta has ordered the Mediterranean headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to leave, but has continued negotiations with Britain over rent for exclusive, continued use of air and naval facilities.

Britain offered an annual rent of \$8.5 millions. But the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr. Mintoff, said he wanted "much more." Though negotiations have continued, there has been no official word of progress.

Government sources said the fact a Royal Marine commando unit would arrive to replace the Devon and Dorset Regiment was one indication of progress. Mr. Mintoff barred their arrival last month.

The guided missile destroyer Norfolk and the frigate Leopard left Valletta today after a weekend visit, the first since Mr. Mintoff barred such calls until an appropriate time. Some sources said this indicated the talks were at an advanced stage. — UPI.

## Jesuit head in Moscow

Father Pedro Arrupe, head of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Order, met the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Pimen, in Moscow yesterday, but no details were given about their discussions.

Father Arrupe is on a four-day visit to the Russian Church — the first Jesuit father-general to visit the Soviet Union.

## New leader for Militia

Colonel Kazimierz Chojnacki has replaced General Tadeusz Pietrzak as commander-in-chief of the Polish Citizens' Militia, the police organisation. General Pietrzak will continue to work in the Interior Ministry dealing with "other problems."

## Marcos claims danger lessens

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Manila, August 30

President Marcos said here today that since he assumed powers for special arrest without charge last week the danger of insurrection in the Philippines had diminished.

After outlining the pattern of Communist guerrilla activity in the Philippines since 1946, President Marcos said that the present threat came from three areas. First, there was the New People's Army, the military arm of Maoist revolutionaries, numbering about 1,000 men in the front lines and twice as many in reserve, and having the active support of 50,000 people.

Second, there was a Moscow-oriented group with perhaps 500 activists but a larger support group — between 20,000 and 50,000 — working towards democratic seizure of power. Lastly, there were bands of outlaws with a total of 300 members.

Speaking at a press briefing, the President said that there had been an "alarming" amount of infiltration by Communists even into the Philippine Army. Counter-infiltration was being successfully pursued, however, and soon the Government might have "sources of information who are high in the hierarchy of the Communist Party."

President Marcos repudiated comments from abroad that the emergency is a fake. "I wish they could see the suffering of the people in the rural areas," he said.

Lawyers took the first steps today in the Manila Supreme Court to get judges to declare illegal the imprisonment of political detainees. Government lawyers argued that the detainees were necessary because of the danger of revolution. The main hearing will be on Wednesday.

## Sadat's dilemma shown in trouble with workers

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, August 30

Leaders of trade unions and the Arab Socialist Union at the industrial complex at Helwan, near Cairo, have been suspended for investigations into the recent strike there.

President Sadat told the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union yesterday that he would crush any future strikes with all possible force and severity.

President Sadat's troubles with workers came to light when the federation of trade unions protested to President Nurei over the execution of Communists in Sudan. The President summoned trade union leaders and spoke of the need for preserving national unity and avoiding class warfare, which played into the hands of the enemy.

But this strike, the first of its kind for years, is more serious. It illustrates the President's dilemma. His liberalisation, such as it is, encourages initiatives from below which he has to check or fear that they will get out of hand.

The fear is justified, workers' protests in Helwan in 1968 against light sentences passed on army officers held responsible for defeat in the June war, started big student demonstrations. It was said then that Mr. Ali Sabry and his group incited the workers.

Some members of the ASU central committee have apparently attributed the latest disturbances to "poison centres" — presumably a euphemism for remaining supporters of Mr. Ali Sabry. But even if this is so, the danger for President Sadat is not that the people will rise in support of Mr. Ali Sabry, now on trial for his life, but that, as in 1968, any one disturbance could lead to a dangerous outburst of frustration with his regime.

## US 'sent Jordan tanks'

Cairo, August 30

President Sadat believes that the United States recently supplied Jordan with large quantities of heavy weapons, including tanks, for use against Syria, according to the newspaper, "Al-Ahram."

The President made the disclosure during a lengthy review of the Arab situation on Sunday before the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the newspaper said.

In Amman, Jordanian Prime Minister, Wasfi Tel, did not confirm or deny the claim, but said the weapons Jordan receives "will be used only to liberate our occupied territories."

An Egyptian Government spokesman denied a report in the Lebanese newspaper "President Idi Amin"

during the recent period large quantities of American weapons, including tanks."

He said the weapons were bigger than could be used against guerrillas and it was impossible to use them against Israel, because of American security regulations.

"It is clear that the shipment of these weapons has a connection with the Jordanian attack of Syria."

According to the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Sadat described the tanks as "M600."

"Al-Ahram" said forthcoming efforts by Egypt and Saudi Arabia to bring peace between the guerrilla and Government sides in Jordan would be the last in their joint mediation attempt, which has been going on several months. — UPI.

supporters of General Amin, and it is difficult to prove otherwise.

On the economic front Amin has made no changes that in the short term will endanger his position. By butting out foreign capitalists in time-honoured fashion — chiefly the British — he has ensured himself a breathing space. Provided he can keep the army and the bureaucracy reasonably satisfied there is little chance of any radical change of regime. Both groups have been given perks: the army has got an enemy and the prospect of British and Israeli arms to fight it, while the civil service has been given back the fringe benefits in terms of car loans and salary structure that it lost under Obote.

In Uganda, as elsewhere in Africa, the army and the bureaucracy have the power to control events. But what of the mass of the population? Amin's January coup was very much led from the top. Like Obote before him, he has no real popular support. His regime presents a familiar picture of one that is tolerated, but without enthusiasm. The key to Amin's future continues to lie within the army.

## Amin plods in Latin American footsteps

From RICHARD GOTT: Kampala, August 30

virtually impossible to ascertain. There is still internal opposition to Amin, and the General does not try to hide it or deny that it is there. He spends much of his time travelling round the country trying to pacify and convince. The existence of Tanzanian hostility ought theoretically to be a useful card for Amin to play in his bid to secure national unity, but theoretical solutions are not always valid in Africa. Confronting an "external threat" can have unforeseen consequences.

There is a feeling here that things are not going too well for Amin. There are two views about him: one holds that he is a rather more than average stupid soldier, an embarrassment to enemies and friends alike; the other suggests his tendency to stupidity, but suggests that there is a certain native wit about him which enables him to survive where more sophisticated operators fail.

Certainly, bearing in mind the trail of failed military coups that Africa has witnessed this year, there is no doubt that the mechanics of Amin's January takeover especially his political

manoeuvres in the first week — were handled with considerable astuteness.

On the internal Ugandan scene, Amin may prove to be just as adept as Obote in containing the tribal rivalries which make Ugandan politics so volatile and so violent. Obote, for all his grave faults of judgment and decorum, did succeed in riding the Ugandan tiger for nearly a decade — no mean achievement. By no stretch of the imagination would the Tanzanians let the Chinese get involved in an inter-African quarrel, and the Chinese themselves, sedulously cultivating their image in Kampala itself, would hardly be game for such adventurous pursuits. In addition, the photographs of the dead Amin indicated the features of someone bearing no conceivable resemblance to a Chinese.

Doubtless Amin was stung by Nyerere's taunt in July that he had only been able to produce the bodies of dead Ugandans, never a Tanzanian or a Chinese. The Tanzanians have argued throughout that any fighting going on in Uganda since the January coup has been between Ugandans — the opponents and

way to ensure that Tanzania had tacit Kenyan support on the issue. And although Tanzania and Kenya are hardly natural allies, Nyerere's decision to reveal to the Kenyans the details he had secured earlier this year of a plot to overthrow Kenyatta, has left the Kenyan President considerably in his debt.

The affair of the "Chinese Colonel" appears to be another of Amin's gratuitous bluffs. By no stretch of the imagination would the Tanzanians let the Chinese get involved in an inter-African quarrel, and the Chinese themselves, sedulously cultivating their image in Kampala itself, would hardly be game for such adventurous pursuits. In addition, the photographs of the dead Amin indicated the features of someone bearing no conceivable resemblance to a Chinese.

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President Idi Amin

A RALLY in Nablatak, Eastern Uganda, President Idi Amin warned on the day after the coup that the army hands over to civilians "it will not be to remove them if it does not govern well."

Tanzanian President, Nyerere, has freely expressed his disapproval of the "Latin American" of African politics, the coup tradition in which General Amin is a leading figure. He has pledged to maintain every sign of pushing Africa in that direction. Nyerere's reluctance to recognise the legitimacy of Amin's regime.

border war tradition is Latin American custom Africa could well do it though happily fighting at Mbutukula's 80-mile frontier bandits seems to have accidental — though knows what all passions it may be treated on either side. In Kampala it is especially difficult to measure the aspect of the Mbutukula

Ugandans, ever held much of a or ex-President Obote, that Amin has established a credibility gap. Few that Tanzania has intentions towards But what of the who fled past the of a dead Tanzanian officer, claimed by be a Chinese Army Their reaction is

TONY PALMER  
**THE TRIALS OF OZ**  
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The Oz Case is the conflict of the generations — the young lost. Here is the complete story of what went on in the courtroom during the longest obscenity trial ever. Tony Palmer was the only writer there every day in a case which in its last agony caused international outrage.

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## HOME NEWS

# London marchers find a symbol of pride in Soledad Brother

By PETER HARVEY

A thousand people marched through the centre of London yesterday to mark the death in San Quentin of George Jackson, one of the Soledad Brothers. But there was no mourning. Many of the marchers were black but almost as many were white. "There has been a change in the black man's attitude here—not just in the United States," one marcher said. "I come from Brixton, before that from the West Indies, and I think that black people in Britain are beginning to get involved in the world-wide problems of the black man."

## 'Widen scope' of libraries

By ERNEST DEWHURST

Lord Eccles, Paymaster-General, with responsibility for the arts, asked yesterday whether there was a case for an international library service to advise on, and help, multi-lateral arrangements for acquiring and lending published material—a sort of bank of international settlements—in the library world.

He put the question to 700 delegates from 65 countries at the council of the International Federation of Library Associations at Liverpool. He said if they thought an international system would help, he would gladly offer the services of the new British Library as a centre for the preliminary planning.

Lord Eccles said that any library wanting material published outside its own country—and this ought to include photographs, film, and recorded sound—had to find out what was being published, select, order, and then arrange payment.

"Since the volume and cost of the world's output are bound to increase year by year, it becomes steadily more important to operate a system whereby all countries can obtain the maximum proportion of what they want as promptly and cheaply as possible," he said.

He supposed all librarians would prefer to have unlimited money in a convertible currency to buy all their needs, but this had never been their good fortune. They had resorted to various forms of barter. For example, in 1976, the British Museum library reported a desire to start with the United States a system of exchange of official publications. There were now exchange arrangements with 299 official bodies in 82 countries, and some with non-official bodies.

He also wondered whether the bibliographic expertise of the world was being used to the best advantage. The volume of publications was growing so much that no one country could process the world's output of printed materials. "No one country need attempt to do so if

each accepted responsibility for producing, in an internationally standardised form, bibliographic records of its own publications," he said.

He asked whether the bilateral arrangements between central libraries were going to be enough with the likely volume of new material, and whether there was a case for some sort of bank of international settlements.

The world already had complex inter-central bank arrangements, and the International Monetary Fund was to try to make them more effective. One of the operations was called "currency swaps," a title which might well be applied to exchanges and lending of books.

The case for multi-lateral arrangements among the central libraries for international lending of printed material was just as strong as for acquisitions.

**New techniques**

The rise in volume and cost would narrow the selection which libraries could add to stocks, so that international lending between all countries would have to be extended. The new techniques of copying would make this possible, but it was time to get down to the knotty problems of copyright.

Last year, the National Central Library in Britain lent to or borrowed from 70 countries.

"But again, I wonder whether something like a bank of international settlements is not required in the shape of an international library service to advise upon and assist the multi-lateral arrangements for both acquisitions and lending," he said.

"Should such an international system commend itself to professional librarians who will undertake the lengthy task of organising the planning? If so, it would help the services of the new British Library as a centre for this preliminary work."

Discussing Britain, he said the Government was committing unparalleled resources to the public library system.

He and his friends had been aware of the problems before Jackson's death. It needed something like Jackson's strange life and death to make me realise I'm not living in isolation. There are awful difficulties facing black people. The big thing today is not to weep for Jackson but to go out and show people that ordinary men like myself believe in the need for change—that's what Jackson died for."

The demonstration yesterday underlined the fact that for a great many black men in London is the symbol of all that they regard as unjust in a society dominated by whites.

From the windswept speaker's platform beneath Nelson's Column, where the march began, to the steps of the American Embassy in Grosvenor Square, where it reached its climax, Jackson's name was cried in pride, never sorrow.

One of the speakers, Mr Ron Phillips, told the crowd in Trafalgar Square that if George Jackson's life and death was to mean anything, "it must make us think. It must make us, all black people in Britain, think about just what we are in this society. If we feel racism and bigotry poisoning the air, if we feel that we are being oppressed, if we feel that we are being treated as second-class citizens, then we must stand up and say it only happens, really happens, in America. Take a stand. Get up on your feet and work and fight and struggle for your rights."

"Do not mourn Jackson. Think about the man—and use his experience to help us all to win our proper place."

The crowd shouted agreement and marched to the music of a Nigerian "high life" band. At the embassy a deputation of five handed a message to US officials condemning "the society that can kill a black man because of what he is and what he feared he represents."

To many of the marchers, the only way to the "freedom" which they believe is denied them was through violence. But to many more the way seemed to lie through courage and strength.

"I can't see the people of Brixton rising up and marching against the man who is murdering them," said one demonstrator. "But I can see a lot more taking pride in the things, the beliefs, Jackson spoke about, and working towards them. Not waiting, not waiting any more for someone to hand them deals to them. We have to stand up and be numbered from now on—today is just a beginning."

## Car for knight of road

By our Correspondent

MR COLIN HANNEN, who changed his name from American's Sunbeam Alpine car when it had a puncture, is to be given the car as a reward for his trouble.

Mr Hannen, a van driver, had parked in a byway on the A1 at Wetherby, Yorkshire, when a bus overtook him and he was hit by a puncture.

Mr Hannen, a father of six, of Longton, Cumberland, said yesterday: "They hadn't a clue what to do. They even had no jack. Luckily I had one and used that."

"The whole job took less than 20 minutes. When I was offered the car, I was speechless."

The couple bought the car in London and were on their way to Edinburgh. Mr Hannen said: "I don't even know his name. But I know it was a genuine offer. They insisted on taking my name and address and are going to write to me to let me know where the car will be."

## Antiques for US

By our Art Sales Correspondent

Spinks, the London antique dealers, will next month send 250,000 worth of antiques and fine art to one of America's foremost exhibitions of antiques, at Houston, Texas. The number of millions in Houston is estimated at 1,100.

One of the items going out is a 45ft-long Chinese silk scroll painted in 1739, valued at £6,250. The Emperor Chien Lung is shown surrounded by his bodyguard, generals, and court dignitaries as he goes out to review his troops. The scroll is brilliantly coloured and in fine detail. It is in a specially made lacquer box.



An attentive audience at the Soledad rally yesterday. Picture by Don Morley

## Liberals 'facing a crisis'

Mr Peter Hain, the chairman of the Young Liberals, said yesterday that the party faces a major crisis.

"If we are not to witness a complete demise, it must immediately begin to take the political initiative," Mr Hain said in a statement.

He told Young Liberal leaders planning tactics for the party conference in Scarborough later next month: "The Liberal Party must decide at this assembly whether it will continue to drift aimlessly into the political wilderness."

The opportunity for Liberals had never been greater. "A massive reactionary backlash, spearheaded by the Heath administration, is not being effectively challenged and a yawning gap has opened up in British politics."

Yet Liberal MPs continued playing the Parliamentary game, and are disappearing from public view.

Mr Hain added: "We are determined to force the party leadership to shake itself out of its present complacency and begin to establish a new countrywide campaigning movement."

The Young Liberals are to organise a "free assembly" in the day before the conference starts to discuss the future of radical politics, a spokesman said. They will also publish a "major pamphlet" of their ideas before the conference.

## Villagers filter back

Longnor, the Staffordshire village which gave up smoking at the request of Granada, the television company, may become the model for further anti-smoking experiments.

Although more than two thirds of the villagers are now smoking again and tobacco sales are back to 80 per cent of what they were, 29 people have managed to give up completely.

The team which reported on the village for "World in Action" said bigger experiments were being considered in urban areas.

## 'Resource centre' need

By our Education Correspondent

Every school should have its own learning resources centre and there must be minimum standards for quality control, in terms of the testing and revision of learning systems, before they are published.

These are salient recommendations on educational technology from the OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation.

The centre suggests that a school resource centre should be rather more than merely a library for books, films, and materials of all kinds if educational technology is to be effectively employed.

It should have contact with manufacturers, publishers, and educational institutes which are developing learning packages;

## How clergymen can make a good living for 13p

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

BETWEEN 80 and 100 clergymen are this week making use of an unofficial labour exchange in the Church of England which, against all ecclesiastical protocol, regularly lists the vacant benefices that come its way.

The inquiring clergy are men from overseas unable to find an English parish; the restless ones at home seeking a change; older men seeking a less strenuous parish in the countryside; and curates jockeying for a first living.

They have turned to "Church Vacancies," an independent register of parishes wanting an incumbent, which is being run from a Norfolk farm almost as a pastime by a retired civil servant. Also, together, this clerical exchange has probably made known 40,000 vacancies since the service began.

Mr Harold L. Oates, the present editor and publisher of "Church Vacancies," inherited the unorthodox enter-

prise from his late uncle, an active Methodist. He doesn't attend church himself. Originally, it had been started more than 70 years ago by a clergyman who found it difficult to accept the Church's patronage system.

This, among other things, still lays down that it is brash and ungentlemanly for a clergyman to write to a bishop other than his own, or an outside titled patron, seeking a specific appointment. Instead, he should wait to be invited.

Now Mr Oates, aged 72, who operates an impressive ecclesiastical grapevine from Shop Farm, Fersfield, at Diss, regards much of this as outdated hypocrisy. Job seeking, he claims, goes on blatantly. If so, why not gather and publish the vacancies? And for a fee. The professional charge is modest, by anyone's standards. A single copy of the

## Counties of Wales decay further

By JAMES LEWIS

Welsh nationalists have been quick to note that the preliminary report on this year's population census only serves, depressingly, to reinforce the argument that the decaying areas of Wales are still decaying—if anything at an accelerating pace regardless of claims to the contrary by successive governments.

Eight counties in England and Wales have lost population in the past 10 years.

The five worst-hit counties are in Wales. All five—Merioneth, Brecon, Radnor, Montgomery, and Carmarthen—have now been suffering steadily from depopulation for 20 years, and in three of them the rate has increased substantially in the past 10.

There may have been a welcome drift away from the overcrowded conurbations in England, but the pattern has certainly not repeated itself in Wales, where nearly half the local authority areas have fewer people this year than they did in 1961, though many of them had been growing, albeit slowly, up to that time.

Welsh growth in general, at an annual rate of 0.5 per cent, is well behind England's 0.54 per cent.

The worst affected county is Merioneth, which has lost 10,000 people in the past 10 years, has lost 3,000 people since 1961, and is now down to a mere 35,277 people in spite of its geographical size. Analysis of these preliminary figures will almost certainly show it to be an ageing population, pointing to an even faster future rate of depopulation in a county that, in many ways, still

embodies all that is typically Welsh.

Although Montgomery's population fell by only 0.33 per cent a year, the decline is all the more distressing because of the valiant, and indeed successful, efforts of the New Town Development Association at Newtown and of the Mid-Wales Industrial Development Association.

The irresistible conclusion is that without these efforts, which have added substantially to the growth of Newtown and Merioneth, the county would be in even more dire straits. Brecon's population is down by 3,274 to 53,234; Radnor's by 1,731 to 18,286; and Carmarthen's by 5,695 to 168,000.

The figures almost certainly conceal an even more serious underlying trend: an increasing rate of emigration by Welsh people in search of work, and a smaller flow of retired people from England and Wales to help to keep down the local unemployment statistics.

The preliminary figures show quite clearly a continuing decline in the strongholds of traditional industry (Pfeffer, one of the main centres of slate quarrying, has lost 10 years' population in 10 years), a continuing drift from the villages as farms are amalgamated and mechanised.

The two main exceptions to the trend are Flintshire and Cardiganshire. Flintshire has grown by more than 25,000 in 10 years (five times its growth rate for the previous 10 years). The immigrants are largely from Merseyside, and analysis of the new figures will probably show that about half its population was born over the border.

Cardigan's growth of some 1,200 is thought to consist mainly of retired people.

"These figures," says the "Welsh Nation," monthly news-paper of Plaid Cymru, "give the lie to recent political claims that the rural problem is one that is being solved. Neither does there any abatement in the rush from the South Wales valleys."

While the border counties in the North and South seem to be placed for growth, the indications are that efforts to attract and hold new industry do little more than contain the outward drift, and that much more intensive measures will be needed to present a better picture in 1981.

## New try to aid E. Benga

By our own Reporter

Operation Omega, the Pakistani fast group who have already been turned back with attempts to take relief to the East Benga, are now trying again.

They will do so in spite of a warning that the Pakistani army will be handed over to the "civil authorities" for the group's Land Rover 247, stopped by Pakistani forces on August 17. The team, which was travelling in it, were held questioning and then sent to the River Ganges, where they arrived in London on Sunday night, said that they would definitely make another attempt, with their cargo of food, clothing, and medical supplies. It could well be within the next two or three days, said.

They had not accepted there was any moral reason why they should have applied for permission to enter from the Pakistani Army in particular. The mission had made a relief that was not getting to the

second Turkish attack on the Suez Canal before gaining his wings in 1917.

After being given a permanent commission in the RAF on its formation in 1918 he was again in action in the Middle East, against rebel Kurdish tribesmen in Iraq in 1922-4.

He later held various home appointments, including the command of 17 Fighter Squadron, and as chief flying instructor at No 3 Flying Training School at Grantham, in 1928-30, he trained many of the pilots who flew in the Second World War.

He retired at his own request in 1937, when commanding the Coastal Command station at Thornaby, Yorkshire, but rejoined in June 1939, and in 1942 became president of the Air Crew Selection Board at Cardington.

He was born in Derby, the son of a doctor, and educated at Aldenham and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He represented the RAF as cricketer and polo and at Bletley. He leaves a widow and daughter.

He transferred to the RFC from the army in 1915 and flew as an observer in Egypt during the Senussi campaign and the

German lines, often made in bad weather.

Carrying 25lb bombs in an improvised container in the cockpit of his Spad single-seater fighter, he made several low-level special attack missions on German troops and guns during the battle of Messines and the third battle of Ypres.

Group Captain Leacroft was one of the pilots whose daring attacks within feet of the ground were important in hitting the German advance when the Allied front was crumbling beneath the weight of Ludendorff's offensive in March, 1918.

His attack on advancing troops near Albert in Belgium on March 27, when the Fifth Army had been forced back to the Somme, won him the bar to his MC and is reported in the official history, "The War in the Air," as an example of the tactics used to meet the desperate situation.

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## PERSONAL

THE CHARGE for Announcements in the Personal Column is £2 per line (including VAT) per week. A single copy should reach us by 5.30 p.m. on the day before publication. Please include a return address. No number charge.

**BIRTH**  
KNOPF—On August 30, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a son (Jeffrey Lawrence). I Broadway, Chichester, Cheshire.

**MARRIAGE**  
GRIFFITHS—On August 28, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a son (Jeffrey Lawrence). I Broadway, Chichester, Cheshire.

**Golden Wedding**  
WILKINSON—On August 28, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a son (Jeffrey Lawrence). I Broadway, Chichester, Cheshire.

**DEATHS**  
ABBOTT—On August 28, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a son (Jeffrey Lawrence). I Broadway, Chichester, Cheshire.

**DEATHS (continued)**  
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**'The Baroness is for me the most appealing and memorable of the many phantom geniuses I've brushed against in this past year... She was likely to be seen at smart receptions with her face painted yellow, lips black, and a coal scuttle strapped to her head...'**

Dunces, of course, come in all shapes and sizes, and some are sadder than others. There are the earnest minor talents that were over-rated and then over-cruelly put in their place, the pasticheurs who attached themselves to

The Baroness, for me, is the most appealing and memorable of the many phantasmagorae I brushed against this past year. She first made her appearance in the offices of the "Little Review," a magazine that was begun in Chicago in 1914 and somehow limped on until 1929. The editor Margaret Anderson was no mean eccentric herself, but even she was taken aback by her visitor, dressed as she was in a kilt and tam-o'-shanter, high white spats and, hanging from ears, arms and head a quantity of bracelets, tea-balls and

**Hair—his vermillion hair!!!**  
The "Little Review" editors were howled over — such life-style, such ecstasy!—and in no time the Baroness was being hailed on all sides as America's first dadaist. Page upon page of her electric outpourings were printed alongside the work of Pound and Yeats, and nervous commentators began settling into reverential postures. She was made.

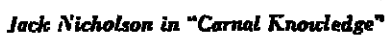
"Bob MacAlmon was here at supper one night when I received a call to see

Needless to say, other rebuffs were in store for her. Her poetry had had its

The Baroness now owes whatever tiny, absurd niche she has in literary history to her abortive wooing of William Carlos Williams and the occasional indulgent reminiscences of those who came across her during her brief period of notoriety. Sad, certainly, and her career serves as a reminder that it is not just destructive critics who should take heed of their victims' psyches. Even so, rather than Baroness than the dim opportunist who dominates most Dunciads. She was genuinely phony.

Even more astounding than all this, however, is the veracity of the third statement I heard before arriving. Yes, yes, yes: it is true that Ann-Margret can now act. Or at least that in Mike Nichols's new film, "Carnal Knowledge" she gives a convincing and even

The film opens in London later this month so I don't want to go into it at great length. Although the surfaces are generally accurate and plausible, it doesn't quite ring true at any profound level. Mainly, I think, because either Feiffer and Nichols, or both, haven't quite made up their minds about how they stand in relation to their characters. Their main concern would seem to be to feel superior to them, and this, of course, precludes any true understanding or empathy.



The sex of Tom Mallin's "The

From sex to John McGrath's "Trees in the Wind" is no great journey, the three girls live together in the play. He takes the title from Mao Tse-tung's "Wind will not cease even though the trees want rest," and his impetus from President Nixon's scheduled political embrace of the Chinese. The trees of the title are three girls sharing each other's lives and a flat in London, yesterday, today, or tomorrow, all of them in a state of passionate dejection. It is McGrath's achievement that he relates this decline of spirit and of hope to the Nixon Chinese visit. Each girl is

play could come to London. Mustafa Matur's "As Time Goes By" is coming to London next month from the Traverse, and so I will pay a detailed observation. But it does not show a state of more practical realism in showing the life of the black people in this country than the seven-volume educative efforts of the Race Relations Board. His gift is for a gentle satire of black and white alike, revealing them markedly similar in the process. Here his hero Ram, a West Indian visionary, who tries to put other things in order in exchange for a few pound notes, is the play's centrepiece satire. He tries and succeeds by accident in helping other people's causes, while his own domestic back-

Bradford University's theatre group are performing "Will the King Leave His Teapot" and "George and Molra" to entertain a member of the opposite sex to dinner." The inventiveness lies in the titles alone. The pieces never extend their satirical fantasies. David Edgar's "National Interest," a musical version of Mr Heath's first year of destructive efficiency reaches a far higher pitch of achievement, as brittle and as ruthless as our own yacht-going Premier.

The entry of the animals, also from the back, is clearer, too, but it still cannot match my first experience of this magic moment in the great nave of the chapel at Lancing with animals and birds squeaking at full tilt. At the Mailings it was only the younger and

UCLA's project to record the complete symphonies written by Dvorak for the Philharmonia Hungarica program. The latest box, the fourth (if 31-4) contains nine symphonies, 73 to 81, which even Professor Landon, the learned and invigilant note-writer for the series, writes about in the booklet. The brief space, 1780-1844, the era of Dvorak, was fully restored to the vocabulary after the tensions "Sturm und Drang." To my mind it is gripping is how far "Sturm und Drang" still adds intensity, notably in the key development section. Two of the symphonies, Nos. 78 & 80, are based on minor keys, and links with Mozart are startling, set, the fourth in the series, by playing of the same joyful spontaneity as the earlier boxes and even as the realistic recording. The introductory price is only \$4.20 for records.

Knights Mantell, as Angelus, his toxic dispensary looking like a doctor's surgery, rolling his eyes lazily and tending to ape the mannerisms of Dr Cameron-McEwen is the naive and naïve young partner who has emerged from a severely virginal demure into a medical school to learn unethically the first words of the Hippocratic oath, although, awesome to the harem, he inhibits more enterprising ward patients.

Though British companies were slow for example in adopting a new sales technique in the "bargain box" that



# Thank heavens for little girls

by Alison Adburgham photos: Frank Martin sketches by Susan Rowe

## FASHION GUARDIAN

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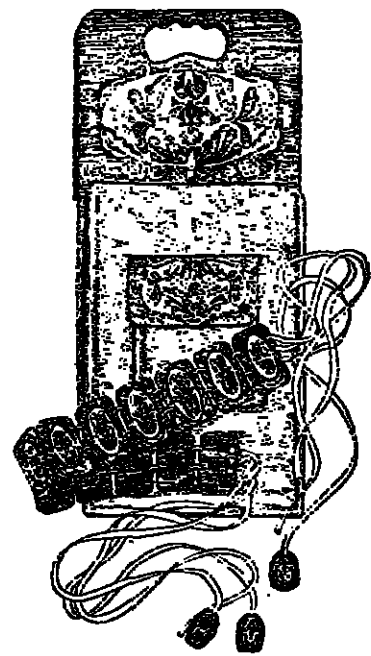
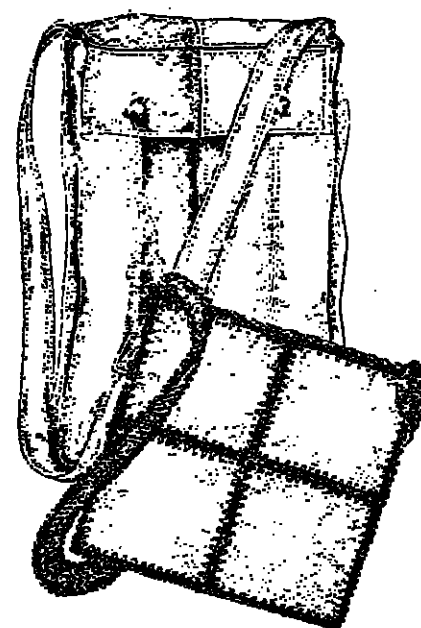


TOP: by Edward Mann. Dramatic felt hat, various colours, with toning ostrich feather. Approx. £3.85 at Marshall & Snelgrove and Selfridges, Oxford Street; Fenwick, New Bond Street.

ABOVE: on left—patterned and plain velvet cap £1.75; centre—flecked dusty pink denim cap £1.75; both at main branches of C. & A.; right—denim cap with duck's bill stiffened peak and felt badge. By Bermona. Approx. £2.45 at all branches of Peter Robinson.

BELOW LEFT: Shoulder bags by Paul Stephens: top, in patchwork suede, £4.95; below, in macramé and patchwork suede, £3.00. Both at Boume & Hollingsworth, Oxford Street.

BELOW RIGHT: by Agalma. Deeply carry-all bag in washable Courtelie neospun jersey, with hand-painted wooden handle. Approx. £10.50. Hand-painted wooden belt linked and tied with thongs, approx. £10. At Janet Ibbotson, 70 Pond Place, SW 3, and Crocodile, 176 Kensington High Street.



### Suiting the mood to the season

WILL SUITS make a real comeback after their long absence from the fashion scene? I rather doubt it, because casual fabrics have now become our way of life—easy jersey outfits, suede and knitted coordinates, pants suits. But a good autumn suit used to be a basic in every well-dressed woman's wardrobe, the first thing she thought about buying when the leaves began to turn.

Christopher Moore photographed this suit by Nina Ricci in Paris. It has been copied line by line by Clarewood and will be at Debenhams and Freebody and at Harrods soon. The wide lapels spreading out to broad shoulders, the collar standing well away from the neck, gives the look of winter 1971. The narrowly belted jacket is medium length, which is the right proportion with a skirt just covering the knee. The fabric is a firm all-wool tweed by Garigue, who are British fabrics merchants much favoured by the French couture. The suit will be available at Debenhams and Freebody, and Harrods.

Clarewood have the exclusive rights to copy Nina Ricci models in this country. They have made several Ricci top coats, which will sell from £39 to £75; all of them can have matching trousers if required—straight and wide with turn-ups, but not as wide as Oxford bags. A splendid camel coat with deep armholes, big collar, and tie belt is £54; it will be at Debenhams and Freebody's, Harrods, and Selfridges. Late day coordinates with a very Nina Ricci look include a black jersey top with white cuffs and collar that can be worn with black wool pants or with a long evening skirt; also with a short black batwing jacket, or with a velvet evening blazer.

Clarewood also do a rather less expensive collection called Clarewood International. Their best seller from this at Harrods so far is a dress and jacket in Donegal tweed, the dress having a long sleeve, roll collar, top in comfortable jersey fabric. It is a kind of good looking outfit, totally unsensational, that older-women feel is worth quite an outlay because they will be able to wear it for years.



become obligatory. We are back to little girl dresses with knickers to match. These are more decent and practical than the mini on its own, although Lolita associations inevitably lurk.

The thing that has been killed, and high time too, is the short skirt that was not a mini—that is, the above-the-knee length that older women felt forced to wear if they were not to appear out of date. The killing was done violently. Designers realised that the above-the-knee skirt could not be dropped gradually from season to season: that would simply be to introduce a progressive dowdiness, each inch adding another year to a woman's age. It was necessary to create a totally new look, and this was done by dropping the skirt, not by inches, but by feet. The mini and the maxi were born. This new length appealed only to those young enough to experience the sensation of long skirts for the first time; with everyone else it was unpopular and unbecoming. But once the skirt had been brought right down, it could be raised again to a becoming length just covering the knee—a length that is right for the gathered,

flared, or pleated skirts that are part of the new feminine look. That is where the skirts have settled this summer, and will remain next winter. A mini, as short as a tunic, will be worn over thick matching tights—or will become a tunic over long pants.

This summer has also seen further developments in the "layered look," the putting of one garment over another, the mixing of contrasting patterns, fabrics and colours: knitted vests or spencers over print shirts, and a sleeveless jacket over the vest; short-sleeved sweaters over long-sleeved jumpers; waistcoats, boleros, smocks, and so on. Come winter, there will be an overcoat making another layer, and maybe a cloak on top of that. It is a logical way of dressing since it enables you to peel off layers when in differing temperatures. Finally, one cannot ignore what has been promoted as the forties look—the blazers over pleated skirts, the built-up shoulders, broad pointed lapels, wedge soled shoes, artificial flowers, and so on. All fashion revivals are phoney; but fortunately the most distasteful exaggerations and vulgarities of forties fashions will not survive this summer.



### LAST DAY OF August seems an

inappropriate date upon which to sum up, or to summarise, the fashions we have seen this year. At the same time it is a convenient date upon which to sum up, or to summarise, the fashions we have seen this year. At the same time it is a convenient date upon which to sum up, or to summarise, the fashions we have seen this year.

Not only have holiday fabrics come to town, but so have erstwhile holiday garments. Summer 1971 will surely be remembered as the summer of the hotpants. Everyone certainly burst out in short shorts. Everyone? Well, of course not; but shorts wearers have included an astonishing number of people whose ages and figures are such as to guarantee unaesthetic results. Shorts worn more attractively under their front-buttoning skirts were a design inspiration to replace the mini-skirt when long mid-skirts were threatening to end leg appeal. But the mini-skirt itself has triumphantly survived throughout the summer, and is now shorter than ever: so short that matching briefs or puff pants have

DP: by Angela at London Town. Full length dress in checked cotton gingham, red, yellow, or blue, with white. Boulder straps cross over at back and tie. Sizes 10-14, approx. £7 at Escalade, Brompton Road, and all branches of the Sellars. Hat by Bermona, white spots on red, £1.25 Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

HT: by Shubette. Bloomer dress in gingham seerker, multi-coloured checks; with ruffled bodice. Sizes 10-14, approx. £9. At Fifth Avenue, Regent Street, and Fenwicks. White hat by Bermona, £1.25 at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

OW: by Syndica. Coordinates in Courtelie raschel. t: long-sleeved jersey, £5; also shorts with braces, £4.50. range includes various colours, various patterns, various. At Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus; and Miss et shops at Birmingham, Swansea, Wolverhampton.





## Incident at Hackballscross

How much remorse is there in Hackballscross today? The statement from the Provisional IRA in Dublin shows that there is no remorse there, just satisfaction at another successful mission accomplished. But what of the ordinary people who gathered near the County Louth village on Sunday afternoon because two British Army Ferret cars had strayed across the Border? Doubtless many of them were simply there to watch and to enjoy the embarrassment as soldiers, whom they think have no right to be in Ireland, were prevented for a time from returning to the right side of the Border. Probably the majority expected no tragic consequences.

They now know that Corporal Ian Armstrong is dead, and that their actions contributed to his death. Whether or not they regret this may be more important than all the diplomatic convolutions which will doubtless take place in Whitehall, Leinster House, and Stormont, within the next few days. For the worrying aspect of the incident on the Border is that it reflects yet another polarisation of the Irish quarrel, and potentially the most serious yet. If ordinary people in the Republic are now willing a deeper engagement in the Ulster crisis than Mr Lynch and his Government have thought sensible, that will indeed be dangerous. The reported public hostility to the Irish Army when it tried to deal with the IRA is equally worrying, and not only to the Government in Dublin.

The incident fits neatly into the IRA strategy. Since internment and the fierce gun battles with the British Army in Belfast and Londonderry which followed it, the Provisionals have been switching to new methods. Whether because their strength has been seriously affected by internment, or simply because they realise their firepower cannot match that of the Army, they have concentrated on two kinds of operation—the bombing raids in the cities, culminating in the fatal one at the Electricity Board offices; and the engineering of Border incidents, including not only this unexpected bonus at Hackballscross, but also various attacks on police stations and customs posts.

The reasons for the Border attacks are obvious. Escape and sanctuary in the Republic are comparatively easy. Geography underlines the really emotional issue of Irish politics, for

the Border has always excited more people's imaginations in the South than civil rights for Northern Catholics ever could. There is the additional bonus of embarrassing Mr Lynch, both in his relations with Britain and the North and by showing him to be impotent against the IRA. Finally, there is always the possibility of involving the Irish Army in some kind of encounter with the British.

The Republic protests about the infringement of its Border, and it would certainly be sensible for the British Army and the RUC to devise markers on all roads which will prevent other patrols falling into Corporal Armstrong's fatal error. But in international law and practice the response to his error was out of all proportion. Even the Chinese treated soldiers who strayed across from Hongkong better than the 14th/20th Hussars were treated in Louth. Mr Lynch must be aware of the feeling the death of this soldier will cause—both in England and in Ulster.

He has to look three ways in dealing with such incidents—to London, to Belfast, and to the Republic. He cannot hope to have an influential voice in any settlement in the North if his inaction convinces Whitehall that he cannot even help them by controlling the IRA in his own territory. Mr Lynch's whole stand on the North has been as an opponent of violence, and he must now take effective steps to show that he means what he says.

That is also a necessity in domestic terms. The easy option may look to be a minimum of action against the IRA, but the Fianna Fail Government now seems rapidly to be falling victim to the Danegeld syndrome: if it does not assert its authority soon, that authority will quickly erode. Whatever Mr Lynch does, of course, the time taken to restore relations with the government in Belfast—and with Northern Protestants—has inevitably lengthened still further. This is the real tragedy of internment and its aftermath, the bombings, the shootings, and the campaign of civil disobedience. Every bridge which is torn down will have to be built up again—painfully, brick by brick. It is true that security measures will not solve the problems of Northern Ireland. It is true that a political solution is also needed. But every incident like that at Hackballscross makes a political solution more difficult.

## Having a wonderful time

Practically everybody on holiday has a wonderful time. That is the conclusion to be drawn from the Guardian inquiry into holiday budgets. Remarkably few grumbles came in the letters received in the past two weeks. Drawing on the unpublished as well as the published reports, the "poor value" lessons were mostly of the kind that travellers will only learn by hard experience—for example, that beer is outrageously expensive in most wine-drinking countries, that it is cheaper to buy your drink by the bottle from a shop than by the glass over the bar, and that you can sit down at a table in the Piazza San Marco in Venice and only find out when you get the bill that it belongs to one of the most expensive cafes in the world.

But such minor mishaps do not seem to leave any deep scars. Contrariwise, some of the best known hazards prove to be manageable or over-sold. In France the price of food is not after all as horrific as evil report has it, at any rate for those who venture off the beaten track: meals can be prodigious value for money, and the cheapness of butter bought "à la ferme" off the farm will confound the glumest anti-marketeer. (It is in Scandinavia that the cost of living is a really jolting shock to the tourist.)

The actual cost of the holiday is not at all closely related to any satisfaction index. The expenditure reported in the Guardian survey ranged from £10.50 per head for 17 days' camping in the Lake District to £1,300 spent by a man who took four months between jobs to go round the

world: both were thought to be excellent value. Correspondingly, there seems to have been roughly equal pleasure obtained from quite expensive holidays abroad and very economical tours in the Scottish Highlands, in Wales, or in Ireland.

Reading between the lines, it is clear that Britain's hotels do not come out of it very well. Their weekly terms are expensive, as much or more so than some quite luxurious package tours to the sun, and they sound unwelcoming. Holiday makers at home report warmly, however, on farm accommodation in England and Wales, and the cheap cottage accommodation in Scotland.

The package tour clients are nearly all happy. The occasional package tour disaster is evidently a rarity (as the operators have always claimed), and the disappointed holidaymakers are far outnumbered by those who report enthusiastically on their package bargains. On the other hand, the independent traveller by car is equally well pleased to pay around £50 to £100 on car ferry fares and petrol as the price of independence.

What of the future? British hoteliers ought to be looking self-critically at their prices, and so should British Rail, whose car ferry fares and lack of excursion rates in Britain suggest an inclination to charge what they think they will. Many more might take holidays at home if it were not so plain that package tours abroad or motoring abroad are better bargains. Holidays at home, including Britain-based package tours, are much the least enterprising area of the holidays market.

## A kind word for pesticides

The Americans have been inordinately indiscriminate in their use of DDT. No wonder it has got a bad name. Now there is a school of thought in the United States that would like to ban its use altogether. The objection to DDT is that it is a highly persistent pesticide, and is now blamed for the loss of fertility of certain species of birds, notably birds of prey. Whether the connection can be established is not absolutely certain. But what is now happening is a loss of perspective in the argument which entirely neglects the good that DDT has done. It has been the primary agent in ridding most parts of the world of the malarial mosquito. Nothing could be of more benefit to the populations which have been afflicted by malaria—their hundreds of millions extend from Southern Europe to Africa, Asia, South America, and the sub-tropical regions of North America.

DDT has, of course, upset the ecological

balance, but not least by feeding the population explosion in the countries now free of malaria. But man has progressed by changing the ecological balance. The Anglo-Saxons who moved into the forest lowlands of pre-Conquest England got rid of wolves. Urban man has for centuries been at war not only with the predatory carnivores, who would eat him in a pristine state of nature, but also with lesser biters, such as lice, fleas, and bedbugs, which in the last decade or two have been summarily despatched as pestilential disease carriers by just such pesticides as DDT and associated chlorinated hydrocarbons. Ecologists will be overplaying their hands if in the name of the ecological balance of insect life they turn too snooty on our pest destroyers. It is foolish to throw pesticides around by the superfluous ton, American style, when much less would do the job, but the job must be done, nevertheless.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

LINCOLNSHIRE: Tennyson, born at Somersby in the southern Wolds, and the County's most distinguished poet, even succeeded in penning a few lines in praise of the east coast—a hard enough task in all conscience and even more difficult today when the coast is lined with caravan parks and other facilities for the Midlands holiday-maker. Surprisingly, the fenland area of the county has other distinguished literary links. After the collapse of the Paris commune and his disastrous liaison with Rimbaud, Paul Verlaine, author of "Chansons pour Elie," came to England. He was placed by a scholastic agency as an assistant teacher at the village primary school at Sticksney, and he spent the three terms of 1875 teaching French and drawing, and away from the temptations of Parisian life. Sticksney is a quiet village today, prospering on rich alluvial soil, and I doubt that it ever appreciated that a man later to be described as prince of poets had taught the local children. They would have questioned his value even more if the news of his premature death—from alcohol and tertiary syphilis—had filtered back to England. But the quiet rhythm of fenland farming would no doubt have swallowed the memory as they did the only previous excitement I can trace to the village. It was host to the parliamentary cavalry before the Battle of Winchelsea in 1643 and the Earl of Manchester directed Cromwell's victorious effort from the village.

COLIN LUCKHURST

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Dear Comrade Kosygin,  
I have just got back from my third visit to your country, and wish to write you a letter that may be more bread than butter. My first two visits, in 1966, were in connection with a film we were trying to get permission to shoot in the USSR. It was a frivolous story about smuggling Marks and Spencer's underwear into Leningrad, and at the time the Soviet authorities had my full sympathy in turning it down.

I was very moved and excited by Russia that spring, and agreed that jokes about nylon nightdresses were irrelevant and irreverent. I was, in fact, so affected by what I saw that I considered, briefly and sentimentally, defecting to the East, where there seemed to me to be purpose, pride, and a sense of proportion.

I now realise that we were given IP, if not actually VIP treatment. Whisked about in large, antique motor cars, introduced to a number of gracious and intelligent people, our contacts with the mundane, everyday Russia seemed endearingly quaint. The queues, the shoddiness and scarcity of goods in the monolithic GUM, the poor food and appalling service, seemed to me, cushioned as I was, unimportant.

You had survived the nightmare of Stalin, whose grave at that time was still a heap of unmarked rubble outside the Kremlin wall. Though Khrushchev had been out of office for two years, his relatively amiable, jocular and tolerant spirit still seemed to cast a kind of warmth. I have not changed all that much during the past six years, except to grow older. You, on the other hand, boast of enormous strides in the development of your country. Stalin now has his granite bust along with the other heroes of communism. A considerable change has taken place—but is it for the better?

I am not talking politics. I had, and have no possible excuse for the appalling atrocities committed both inside and outside the USSR in the name of that small, faintly jaundiced, tidy little corpse in the Red Square mausoleum. My impressions in 1966 were of people, and the climate of the people; what I want to say to you now, after three weeks in Leningrad, Moscow and Sochi, is to give you a personal impression. I believe, however, that it is shared by hundreds of thousands of foreigners who visited your country this year. But I also believe that the reason why it is not shared by millions of your own countrymen and women is that you keep them in ignorance and reduce them to apathy.

## Crime and professional punishment

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir—Thank you for your leading article on "crime and punishment." It is good to have the liberal point of view put so easily and cogently. However, one aspect of this debate which never seems to be looked at, may I put this aspect of the problem first in terms of a question?

If criminals are to be punished more severely (be it hanged, or beaten, or flogged; or psychologically assaulted, humiliated, degraded or broken as human beings) who is supposed to do the punishing? Where will the wild men who advocate such punishment recruit those who will punish other men as their daily contribution to the health of society?

There are, of course, in every society sick and perverted men and women who would gladly spend their lives as professional punishers, degraders, humiliators, hurters, torturers and killers of their fellow men—people who are fulfilled by psychological and physical violence against others. They exist in every society. But when any society legitimises their perversion by employing them in numbers to degrade and punish, and destroy, that society itself is sick unto death.

We know about the Gestapo, the SS and the concentration camps and the gas chambers. In our own time we see them in this stricken world the same phenomena. God forbid that our society, sick though it

**NOVELIST PENELOPE MORTIMER** has just returned from a holiday in Russia, where she found that life was not as rosy as it might be—as she explains in this open letter to Mr Kosygin.



## Thank you for having us, but...

Kosygin meets the people—as a visit to Britain



This summer I went, with my 16-year-old son, along with countless hordes of others, from American psychoanalysts and Japanese grocers, as an ordinary tourist. The only slightly curious thing about us was that we went alone, unprotected and unguided by any tour or group. Also, of course, we had no man with us to argue the hindlegs of Intourist officials, challenge waiters to duels, or bring out inexhaustible supplies of roubles from his pocket. I suppose I was relying on the hospitality and good manners that I had encountered when I was, more or less, an official visitor.

This was a mistake. Lenin distrusted Stalin far, among other things, his rudeness; and believe me, there is no rudeness like Russian rudeness. Of course the foreigner tends to get paranoid, and to believe that it is directed solely at him because he is a capitalist swine. But it was Dostoevsky, in fact, who most brilliantly described the frustrating and humiliating blankness with which a Russian bureaucrat can receive, or

rather fail to receive, a petitioner or underling.

In Intourist Service bureaux, at hotel reception desks, and above all in restaurants, one begins to feel that the only way to get anyone even briefly to acknowledge one's presence is to strip off one's clothes or start breaking all the china. These monumental women with their uniformly dyed hair and scowling faces would step over someone having an epileptic fit, and continue with their occupation of doing absolutely nothing. You, of course, do not experience this.

But do you realise that "Njet," when accompanied by a hopeless shrug and the return of a pair of glazed eyes to an indecipherable ledger, means far more to us than "no," "non," "nein" or even "nada"; it seems to express an almost complete negation of life. Could it be that a great many of your citizens, whom you believe you are inspiring with continual reminders of your glorious past, simply don't care? Could it in fact be true that full employ-

ment and lack of competition means the death of initiative? Only in Russia does one reluctantly begin to think so.

You are proud, even smug, to have produced what you call a classless society. But this, of course, is rubbish. What possible equality is there between you, in your limousine with its curtained windows, putting out of the Kremlin on your way to your dacha and a good dinner, and the women labourers who lean on their pickaxes to watch you pass? The barriers of privilege are insuperable in Russia, since knowledge of the outside world is accessible only to the favoured few.

The average teacher of English in your schools sincerely believes that Western literature, like Galsworthy and Hemingway, and if the professors in your universities know better, they keep it to themselves. Your young people are totally ignorant of the protest and self-criticism that goes on in Europe and America. You feed them harmless tidbits like "Oliver," "My Fair Lady" and "The Forsyte Saga," which they pounce on with pathetic greed. Their cultural or spiritual hunger, which you refuse to acknowledge, leads them to pitiful excesses, such as paying 100 roubles for a pair of "blue-jeans" or 150 roubles for a Paul McCartney record.

Unlike their parents, they seem to have nothing to believe in, nothing to fight for or against. We in the West have, though, a better degree of the same problem; but then we are decadent and our society is "hell." Your young people cling to their transistor radios in the hope of hearing something, anything, however banal, from the outside world. Isn't it time you had the confidence to open your frontiers?

In your own words at the 24th Party Congress: "We Communists say to the working people of the entire world that the welfare of the working man, the creation of conditions for the full and all-round flowering of the personality, is our main concern, our main goal." A fine sentiment; but you have yet to show that you have the courage of your convictions.

This letter is censored by nothing but the space I am allowed. Thank you for the Kirov ballet for your ice cream, for a spectacular storm in the Georgian mountains, I am about to send off a number of garish postcards of Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus and Carnaby Street to some of your compatriots who are misguided enough to think of these places as glamorous and inaccessible corners of heaven—Yours, etc., Penelope Mortimer.

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### Irish vote policy

Sir—Roy Hattersley (Guardian, August 25) expresses bitter dislike of the Orange Order but, apparently, can see nothing objectionable in armed and uniformed IRA men holding military funerals and displaying the Republican flag. Mr Hattersley speaks of the Irish Catholics facing "poverty" and "bigotry" in the North but does not explain how this attracts them from the South instead of driving them back to it. Such an article from a former Minister can do nothing but harm in Ireland.

However, the article may serve a purpose if it keeps the Irish immigrant vote in Britain sound for Labour. Labour policy since the outbreak of the troubles in Ulster has been firm on one point and one point only: that the Ulster Protestants as Unionist voters are expendable, that the Irish immigrants as Labour voters must be pandered to. Labour will adopt a responsible policy on Ulster only when it can be shown that their present policy loses them more British votes than it gains Irish ones—Yours, etc., (Professor) A. J. M. Sykes.

Department of Sociology, University of Strathclyde.

### The Wye Valley: outrages against the environment?

Sir—Many visitors to the Lower Wye Valley this summer, travelling between Chepstow and Tintern, must have been greatly shocked by the scarring and defacing which have recently taken place in the vicinity of the Wyndcliffe on this beautiful scenic route.

At a time when the Government seeks to inculcate concern and care for the natural environment, we, officers of the Lower Wye Valley Preservation Society, believe that what has happened here is the tragic classic example of how not to protect the environment: and in raising the matter in your columns, we hope that we may prevent similar acts of official vandalism disgracing the environment elsewhere.

The story is a lengthy and depressing one, but in brief it is this. In February this year, the Authority decided that there was some instability and danger of rock-fall in the vicinity of the Wyndcliffe, and eventually closed the A466 between St Arvans and Tintern (it remained closed for nearly four months) while mounting a gigantic operation for the removal of thousands of tons of rock, ostensibly for the pur-

pose of rendering the road safe to local traffic. The operation, as visitors will know, has involved massive displacement of the environment and wholesale destruction of trees, vegetation and wildlife, undoubtedly at enormous cost to the taxpayer. It is true that the view on the river side has thereby been opened up, but this could have been achieved at very little cost by judicious felling of trees.

From the outset, this society recognised that there was danger at this particular point on the A466, but we could not believe that such a mammoth operation, involving the destruction of a feature of unique natural beauty, was necessary in order to render the road safer to traffic. We therefore made appropriate representations both to the central and local authorities, and not being expert in these matters we felt obliged to call in an acknowledged expert.

A professor of geology in one of our universities freely gave the local authority and ourselves his considered opinion, reported on the situation, and we quote extracts from his report: "The activity going on seems to be positively hazardous

and very expensive. It will not cure the possibility of rock slides... it will probably worsen it, and will result in an unsightly scar." He then advised how the desired end of improved safety could be achieved much more simply and cheaply without spoiling natural beauty.

With that background, a largely attended angry public meeting of residents and others affected, at which the county engineer and surveyor and the professor were present and had an opportunity of presenting their respective cases, demanded a full-scale local inquiry—at the same time imploring the Authority to heed expert advice and to think again.

The public and national issue is this: the possibility of rock slides... it will probably worsen it, and will result in an unsightly scar. He then advised how the desired end of improved safety could be achieved much more simply and cheaply without spoiling natural beauty. With that background, a largely attended angry public meeting of residents and others affected, at which the county engineer and surveyor and the professor were present and had an opportunity of presenting their respective cases, demanded a full-scale local inquiry—at the same time imploring the Authority to heed expert advice and to think again. The public and national issue is this: the possibility of rock slides... it will probably worsen it, and will result in an unsightly scar. He then advised how the desired end of improved safety could be achieved much more simply and cheaply without spoiling natural beauty. With that background, a largely attended angry public meeting of residents and others affected, at which the county engineer and surveyor and the professor were present and had an opportunity of presenting their respective cases, demanded a full-scale local inquiry—at the same time imploring the Authority to heed expert advice and to think again. The public and national issue is this: the possibility of rock slides... it will probably worsen it, and will result in an unsightly scar. He then advised how the desired end of improved safety could be achieved much more simply and cheaply without spoiling natural beauty.



those who think the charges and the verdict wrong, but for those whose prejudices would have sent the editors of "OZ" to jail.











**CASHMORES**  
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**Steel**

# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

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## Upward pressure on French franc

From Correspondents in Paris, Zurich, New York, and Frankfurt

The floating of the yen put upward pressure on the French franc yesterday, but other currencies were either little changed or weaker in relation to the dollar.

The dollar weakened in Paris to a new low of 5.33-5.35 French francs at the floating rate for financial transactions, while the Banque de France bought an estimated 280 millions in keeping the commercial rate from falling below the 5.125 franc floor. Late on Friday financial dollars were quoted at 5.39-5.41 francs and commercial dollars 5.125 francs.

Some foreign exchange dealers said Japan's failure to keep the dollar within its trading limits implies that France may not be able to continue supporting the dollar for very long without building up its dollar reserves to intolerable levels.

As for the yen itself, trading in Europe was very limited. One of the Zurich banks quoted the dollar at 336-341 yen, little changed from the Tokyo closing rate of 341. The bank said transactions were limited to a few million dollars.

The pound, with trading muted while London was closed for the bank holiday, fell against the dollar but tended to firm against most European currencies — a mixed result from the British Government's point of view, but of only limited significance. The reopening of London will enable those who wish to do so to switch out of sterling while the new regulations should discourage purchases, and the value of the pound should stabilise or fall.

In Paris banking sources said the amount was "moderate," but that the situation may very well get "out of hand" if the pace is stepped up in the next few days.

One informed source said that as a result of the floating of the yen, the current week could be "decisive" for the French franc.

After having cashed their premiums in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and now in Tokyo, speculators are betting on a quick profit from revaluation or flotation of the French franc, the source said.

Part of Monday's capital inflow through the official market, however, was made up of purely commercial transactions, even though speculative considerations are behind the moves, bankers said.

Foreign traders with debts in francs are advancing the date of settlement for fear of having to pay more in the event of a revaluation of the franc.

Meanwhile, on the free market the dollar remained at its earlier low level of 5.34-5.35 francs, or a discount of about 3.8 per cent from the official parity of 5.55419 francs.

## IOS's half time loss is \$4.3 M

IOS LTD reported a \$4.3 million loss for the six months ended June, compared with a \$25.8 million loss a year earlier.

Robert E. Slater, president, said he anticipates that the mutual fund organisation will be operating at a break-even level by September.

For the first quarter of this year, IOS reported a loss of \$4,000,000, indicating a second quarter loss of \$300,000.

Mr Slater said the improvement was due to extensive cost reduction and reorganisation programmes instituted by the new management.

Mr Slater said certain planned changes concerning international mutual funds would put the parent company on a profitable basis before the end of the year. However, he did not elaborate.

Car sales which had started climbing even before the Chancellor's mini-budget boost, are now roaring ahead. The registration figures for August are expected to show a 30 per cent jump on last year's figures, with the historic price earnings multiple should be 15, and the prospective multiple only 8.4.

This is a convincing enough case for me to buy 1,500 shares at an all in cost of \$521. But the attraction of the shares goes beyond just the earnings situation, for there must also be takeover possibilities. The company is a classic assets situation, and the directors have a strong, but not dominating position with 25 per cent of the equity. An approach at the right price might tempt them out.

Even at book values the benefits of the trimming of excess fat in these past few lean years, and with the big boost which marginal sales can bring to margins.

But £150,000 for the year recently ended, and £270,000 for the current fiscal year seem reasonable enough minimum figures to work on. They would mean earnings of 9 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively and with the shares at just 34p the historic price earnings multiple should be 15, and the prospective multiple only 8.4.

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## Colmore Investments set for bonanza

Growth Fund: By JOHN COYNE

ANY DAY NOW Colmore Investments will be revealing a pre-tax profit for the year to end-March last of over £150,000. This is a reasonable jump on the previous year's figure of just over £100,000, and would be sufficient in itself to argue a case for the shares. But the significant fact is the company's year end—March 31. This is before the recent dramatic climb in car sales showed through, and it is clear that this current year is going to produce a bonanza from the group's extensive interests in car sales and distributorships.

Mr McCracken also said it "wouldn't be realistic to expect a flat trend in the cost of living during this three-month period."

The Federal Trade Commission said it plans to issue a complaint against Toshiba America Inc. charging that the firm falsely advertised that microwave ovens imported from Japan had been tested and approved by the US agency.

A Gallup Poll released over the weekend showed that 68 per cent of adults in union families have a favourable reaction to the President's new economic programme. "Now the leaders... have decided the important thing is what we do after the wage-price freeze, and one way or another the 97 million units of 1969 and easily bettering the strike-depressed 9.2 million units of 1971."

Big increase in Scotch exports

Exports of Scotch whisky in July totalled 7,185,000 proof gallons valued at £24.3 millions, up 40 per cent and 46 per cent respectively from a year earlier, trade figures showed yesterday.

The volume of shares and names of buyers and sellers must be given, the spokesman said.

The move follows complaints about the handling of an announcement by the company concerning a decline in its earnings, and a statement that dividends are in jeopardy.

Share prices in the company have fallen both in Johannesburg and London. Records of the Johannesburg exchange show that the number of Buffelsfontein shares changing hands in 24 days prior to the announcement was more than double the average for the year.

Improved results are expected in the current year, he said. Prospects for the coal mining industry in the UK (which takes up the greater part of the firm's production) are greatly improved, he adds.

Vectis Stone profits double

Reporting half yearly profits before tax of £20,000, almost double the £10,000 in the six months to March 1970, Vectis Stone forecasts that group profit for the year will show a satisfactory measure of recovery towards the record profit achieved in 1968.

## Quiet drift for the floating yen

A mixture of dates and dates-lines ensured that the yen floated in a calm lagoon, with the water-level firmly controlled by the Japanese authorities, in the first full day of trading yesterday.

Today's trading could be a very different picture, however, buying anticipated unless the value of the yen against the dollar is allowed to rise sharply.

One Tokyo banker said that this pressure might push the JAPANESE machinery exporters and shipowners yesterday asked the Government to "take all necessary measures" to provide compensation for losses from the floating yen.

The machinery exporters' group, led by Ichiro Terao, vice-president of Mitsubishi Corp., said it has submitted a five-point request to the Government calling for "prompt measures to cover the losses."

The Shipowners' Association said it presented the request to the transport Ministry following an emergency board of directors meeting in Tokyo.

Japan's major shipbuilders receive payments in dollars, and contracts for ships and heavy capital goods are priced in dollars.

revaluation as high as 10 per cent, though most would settle for a more modest figure.

Yesterday, however, Tokyo was again the only active market in yen, since the market closes before others open, and no foreign buying for the post-noon period could yet be reflected in Japanese dealings.

## Cardigan Shipping has its accounts qualified

Cardigan Shipping has made no provision in its accounts for any losses or further payments on contracts with Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the Glasgow firm now in the hands of a liquidator.

As a result Cardigan's auditors Thornton Baker and Co. have qualified the company's accounts.

In their report, the auditors say that they have been unable to form an opinion as to the amount of any provision which may be necessary.

Cardigan Shipping placed orders for four 25,000-ton deep-weight bulk carriers with UCS at a cost of over £10 millions. Subsequently, together with other firms with ships on order from UCS, Cardigan agreed to pay an additional £300,000 in an effort to stave-off the UCS cash crisis.

Cardigan has included in the accounts under fixed assets £2.79 millions paid to UCS on July 31, 1971. However, total payments made to UCS added up to £5.1 millions, of which £2.4 millions represented payments for two of the ships which have already been launched.

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## Nixon measures find favour

Machine-tool orders in the United States in July fell 9.3 per cent from June levels. But with news of President Nixon's new economic package, industry officials had reason to believe, for the first time in many months, that business may increase before long.

Machine-tool makers are enthusiastic about the Nixon programme in general and the proposed 10 per cent investment-tax credit aimed at stimulating capital spending in particular.

Industry sources cautioned, however, that the gain will not be immediate, but an "outside arms length wage-price review board with some legal authority."

Mr McCracken also said it "wouldn't be realistic to expect a flat trend in the cost of living during this three-month period."

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HOW WE STAND				
Shares	Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
281	Wilson's Transport	129	204	573
450	Green's Economisers	152	146	657
725	H. C. Jones	82	94	681
300	Travis & Arnold	90	141	423
2,500	Bosch & Hawkes	160	200	1,000
1,750	Weara Shoes	27	35	612
750	Trutex	118	152	1,140
1,250	Belgrave (Blackheath)	47	56	700
1,000	Reinsurance Corp.	58	69	690
1,500	Colmore Investments	34	—	51
				8,613
				5,000
				3,613

Capital on April 17, 1971

Appreciation to date

THIS WEEK

## ICI interim could be disappointing

The City could well be diverted from its pre-occupation with international currency matters in what remains of the week, for the pace of company profits announcements is quickening.

On Thursday Imperial Chemical Industries, one of the UK's largest companies and a key indicator for investors, is due to publish its interim profits. The shares have been a strong market recently following the Chancellor's reflationary measures.

There are hopes in some quarters that ICI has been getting the measure of cost pressures, although opinion on this is far from unanimous and the interim could cause some initial disappointment.

Also on Thursday, Albright and Wilson, a chemical firm

eral so it has been much sought for investment managers in recent advertising copy least one unit trust group, the most of this self-gimmick-boasting about the FT 30 share index, not bothering to point out that the FT 30 share index is a mirage, a mirage of share index its performance has been indifferent.

Amateur investors should bear in mind the psychology numbers. At some time in the future investors are going to start looking at these numbers (among others) and begin to think that share prices are high. The canny investor now have to keep an eye on three indices when judging the performance of shares. The days when he could all to be memorised by the FT are past.

time peak, this 621 share index actually broke through the 1969 high and established a new record high of 183.66. So if one uses this index it is legitimate to argue that the Stock Exchange has been experiencing a "Bull" market for over a year.

But does all this rather abstract reasoning on share indices and trends have much significance for the amateur investor. Take for example the man who holds, or is thinking of investing in, unit trusts. Unit trusts have traditionally measured their investment performance against the "Financial Times" industrial ordinary index.

Over the past year the temptation to use this yardstick has been particularly strong. As you have seen this index has risen rather more slowly than share prices in general.

By way of contrast the list includes some of what could be termed stock market sloths. Firms like Spillers, Tate and Lyle and Alfred Herbert, whose trading results have been indifferent over the past couple of years and whose share prices have slumped, dragging the index average down with them. Hardly surprising therefore that money managers have been coming to the conclusion that as a yardstick for measuring share prices the FT industrial ordinary index is about as useful as a sundial on a cloudy night.

Fortunately for those who are obsessed with measuring the "Financial Times" also publishes more comprehensive yardsticks. It has indices covering 500 and 621 quoted companies. Like the FT 30, the 500 share index hit its low in March this year. But the 621 share index, which includes financial and property shares, hit the bottom in May 1970 with a figure of 114.27. In the 15 months since then it has been rising intermittently, but much more strongly than the 30 share index. In July of this year when the 30 share index was still a long way off its all

FT—ORDINARY INDEX  
FT—ACTUARIES ALL SHARE INDEX

## Bear Brand in trade link talks

The battle between the board of the Bear Brand hosiery group and ex-director, Mrs Ann Ford, entered a new stage yesterday.

The board announced that it was at an "advanced stage" in negotiations for a trading link with a "major overseas hosiery manufacturer."

It has been forced to rush out the statement in advance of the actual signing of the agreement so it can muster the necessary shareholders' support at the group's annual meeting in Liverpool on Friday.

## Anderson Mavor expects better

Mr James Anderson, chairman of Anderson Mavor, reports in his annual statement that the firm's Mavor and Coulson subsidiary lost £360,000 in the year to March, 1971.

مركز الأعمال











## Britain are humiliated by the Germans

# David Bedford fulfils his obligations

JOHN BODD at Crystal Palace

Crystal Palace overhauled yesterday with people with one hand and some expected British victories. At 10.15, Roger Minister, chairman of the sports Council, was mobbed by photographers. Arthur Ald, chief of the athletics, apologized to the estimated 100,000 who could not see the place than the banking on the other side of the main track. David Bedford established a comfortable relationship with his public. Britain nevertheless lost the match by humiliating margins, the men 94 to 81 and the women 94 to 81. Bedford fulfilled all the obligations of a beaten British starting hero. He had dropped out of the 5,000 metres semi-final on the Crystal Palace track, he was decisively beaten in the European 10,000 metres race, but he returned.

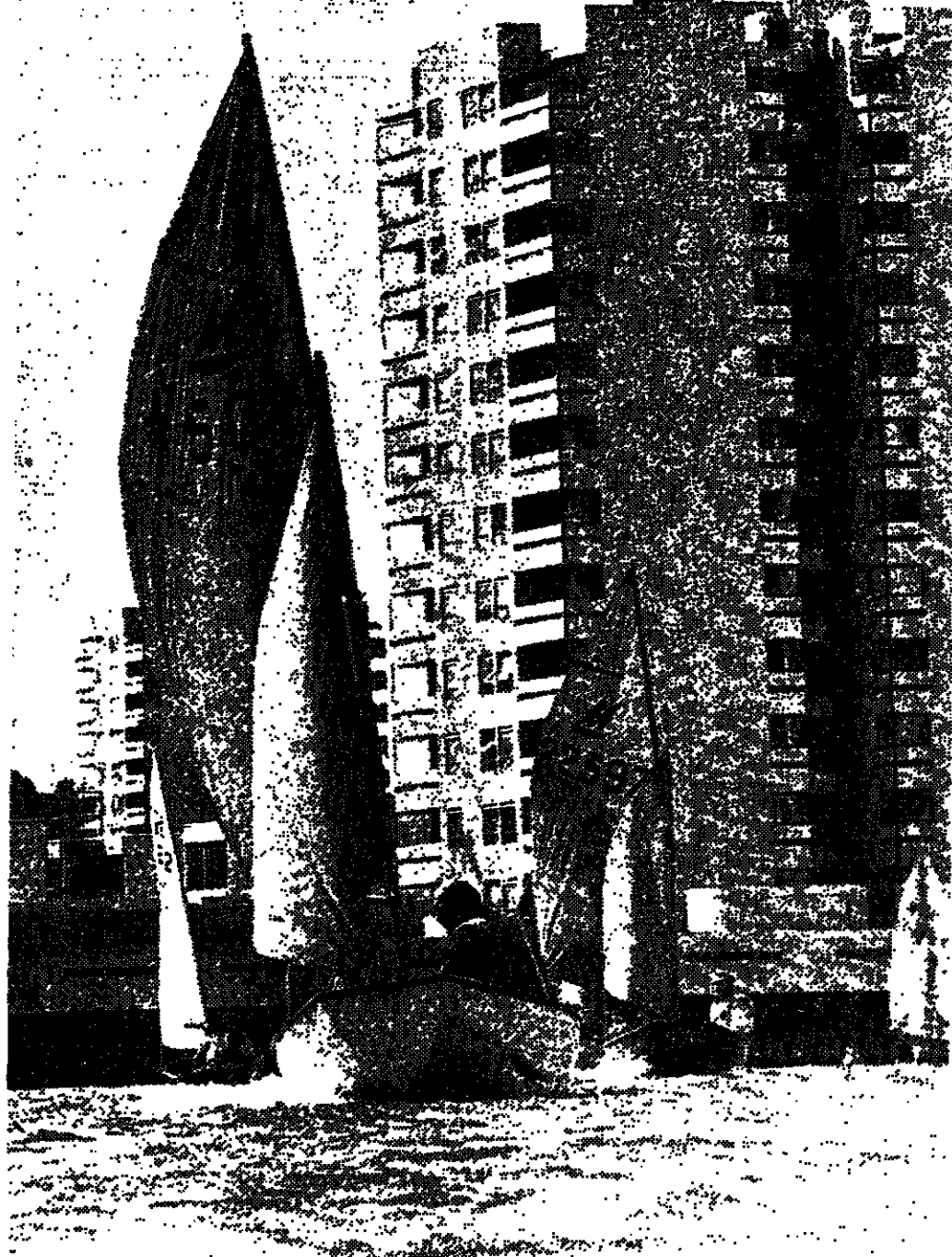
just a couple of seconds off the world record. In fact, British steeplechasing is in need of some uplift. After Brasher, Disley, Shirley and Herriott it is in a trough, and yesterday's event was one in which the Germans, without any great expertise, hoisted a few more points towards their decisive victory. Holden's stutter a few seconds before each obstacle was a nuisance some but it is an irritation that must be erased if he is to hold on to Bedford's promising place.

The authority which Carter and Brown achieved in Helsinki was stamped upon their running in the 800 metres. They set out to control the race and had luck with them. In more ways than one, when Reinhold fell after 250 metres, I thought that Bedford was not strong enough to run out the British pair, so that when the final straight was reached Carter and Brown sailed by in majestic triumph. It was a good sight so early in the afternoon.

## Yesterday's results

**Men**  
100 METRES: S. J. Jones (GB) 12.8, 2. A. P. Jones (GB) 12.9, 3. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.0, 4. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.1, 5. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.2, 6. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.3, 7. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.4, 8. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.5, 9. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.6, 10. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.7, 11. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.8, 12. A. P. Jones (GB) 13.9, 13. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.0, 14. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.1, 15. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.2, 16. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.3, 17. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.4, 18. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.5, 19. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.6, 20. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.7, 21. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.8, 22. A. P. Jones (GB) 14.9, 23. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.0, 24. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.1, 25. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.2, 26. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.3, 27. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.4, 28. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.5, 29. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.6, 30. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.7, 31. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.8, 32. A. P. Jones (GB) 15.9, 33. A. P. Jones (GB) 16.0, 34. A. P. Jones (GB) 16.1, 35. A. P. Jones (GB) 16.2, 36. A. P. Jones (GB) 16.3, 37. A. P. 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Holiday at home for residents of Thamesmead, who held a regatta yesterday in their man-made lake. Picture by Frank Martin

## Shooting of soldier started as a village lads' lark

Continued from page one

base at the town of Bessbrook, about 10 miles away, and climbed into a car with two RUC men. He also instructed two more Ferrets to come down.

As this was going on, word of the incident had been spread several miles about, chiefly by telephone and by parties of men in cars who drove to nearby towns, including Crossmaglen and the Republican town of Dundalk.

At some time before 3 o'clock somebody in the crowd set fire to the Ferret manned by Corporal Armstrong by placing diesel rags underneath it. Corporal Armstrong leapt out with his rifle and according to one eye witness shouted: "I shall count to 10. If you haven't moved both vehicles, I shall shoot."

Suddenly aware of what had been done and afraid of the consequences, three members of the crowd did just that. The unburnt Ferret, with both soldiers in it, limped across the border and roiled the corner to a point 200 yards away inside Northern Ireland.

By this time Colonel Palmer

had returned with the two RUC men and two more Ferrets. The incident appeared closed. It was impossible to see the crowd still gathered by the shop inside the Republic and the Colonel instructed Armstrong and Ager to change the wheels.

At roughly three o'clock, after Colonel Palmer had left, the two men had finished and Corporal Ager was wiping his hands with a rag. He was not to know that probably dozens of armed men had by this time gathered in the woods and around the corner out of their sight. As he wiped his hands, Ager was struck by the first shot of the afternoon. Armstrong rushed to help him and was shot dead through the heart. Both lay on the road near the cars.

One of the other Ferrets which had remained to guard Armstrong and Ager radiated a message back to base and five soldiers came out in a Saracen armoured car. They arrived at about 3.15. Two of the men in the Saracen, Corporal Bernard McVey, tried Corporal Chris Elsdon, jumped out unarmed. McVey was able to pull the wounded Ager clear by crawling down the road.

Then the two men crawled out again. McVey grabbed the flak jacket of the dead Armstrong and Elsdon grabbed McVey's heels. Together they pulled the body clear, coming under heavy fire from both sides of the border. At about 3.30 the Saracen turned round and moved back to base.

Local people are unanimous that a force of the Irish Army arrived shortly before the single Ferret limped across the border. According to reports there were 110 Irish soldiers who arrived in three vehicles. Police tried to disperse the crowd and encouraged the

armed IRA men to move away. The IRA men told them that if they intervened they too would be burned out. The Irish soldiers were heavily outnumbered by the civilian gunmen, and when the shooting began they were unable to see it since it was round a corner.

It seems clear that the incident was not a planned ambush from the beginning, a view echoed by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, who said: "I do not believe that it was a deliberate ambush. We must make no bones about it, however. An attempt was made to murder Corporal Armstrong by setting light to his armoured car."

"It is clearly in breach of every sort of convention. I do believe that something should be done about it from the South, but it is not for me to say what should be done, how it should be done or how soon it should be done."

The border could be made more secure by joint action on both sides. An increase in the number of events on the border is possible if Sunday is anything to go by. We are considering changes along the border—something which we are always considering."

General Tuzo was speaking after a visit to the area, during which he flew over the spot where the incident took place. Meanwhile, the people of Crossmaglen are frightened and unhappy. Like everybody else in the almost entirely Catholic area they are bitterly opposed to the British Army. But at the same time they hate the death of individuals. One woman said: "It was a terrible thing to do to that poor boy."

Last year two RUC men died when a car they were examining was blown up only a mile north of where Sunday's incident took place.

## Police hunt for castle bombs

By our own Reporter

An explosives specialist from the Home Office yesterday joined the police forensic staff in the investigation of the bomb attack on Edinburgh Castle late on Saturday night during a performance of the Festival military tattoo. Tons of masonry and rubble were being cleared as the search went on for evidence. Police said they were investigating several avenues in an effort to trace those responsible for planting the bombs.

The castle, with the exception of the badly damaged Palace block, was open to the public as usual. There was no sign that the incident had affected sales of tickets for the tattoo.

Additional security precautions, however, were taken throughout the city by the police and the Department of the Environment. An official of the Department said that visitors to the Palace of Holyrood House, the Queen's residence in Edinburgh, were being asked to leave bags, rucksacks and parcels at the foyer.

## Londonderry hold-up

Two men, one of them armed, attacked a sub-postmaster's 17-year-old daughter in Londonderry yesterday and escaped with about £1,000. One pushed a pistol into Miss Yvonne Campbell's back and put his hand over her mouth. Miss Campbell said afterwards: "He told me:

"If you scream, we will shoot." She was locked in a store-room at the shop, in Meenan Park, in the heart of the Bogside area, before the thieves escaped. Four armed men held up a branch of the Ulster Bank at Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

# Parliament not moved by petitions

HUNDREDS of names have been added to countless petitions since Sydney Silverman's Murder (Abolition of the Death Penalty) Act received the Royal Assent in 1965, but Parliament has shown no sign of being swept into reintroducing capital punishment by a wave of signatures.

Mrs Maureen Richardson, widow of the murdered Blackpool police superintendent, announced yesterday that she was to campaign for the return of the death penalty. Mr Duncan Sandys, one of the persistent campaigners for capital punishment, said last night that he was considering his position.

Yesterday was also the day when a man serving a second life sentence for a second murder, committed while released on licence, escaped from Peterhead Prison in Scotland.

In February, last year, Mrs

June Mackenzie and Mrs Margaret Barnett, the widows of police officers murdered in Glasgow the previous December, appealed publicly for the return of the death penalty. Groups of police and prison officers' wives lobbied MPs at the House of Commons and visited 10 Downing Street to press the cause.

Mr Silverman had a hard and bitter struggle to get his Bill passed. In 1956, his Death Penalty (Abolition) Bill got a second reading in the Commons by 286 votes to 262, only to be rejected by the Lords.

But if Mr Silverman showed doggedness so have his opponents. Mr Patrick Downey, uncle of a murdered girl, aged 10, stood against him in the Nelson and Colne constituency in the 1966 general election, polled more than 10,000 votes, but failed to dent his majority.

In November, 1968, Parliament was presented with a petition with one million signatures supporting Mr Sandys

who sought to introduce a bill bringing in capital punishment for the murder of policemen and prison officers. He was defeated by a majority of 122.

Mr Silverman's Act abolished capital punishment for a trial period of five years. It had to be confirmed by resolutions in both Houses in 1970. In June, 1969, Mr Sandys tried again. Again Parliament thwarted him. He wanted to introduce a bill to stop Parliament from confirming the Act but he was defeated by 130 votes.

The vote to continue the Act actually took place in December, 1969, though the Conservatives tried to ensure the Government for his haste. Again a petition of one million signatures initiated by police wives was laid before Parliament but, in a free vote, there was a majority of 183 in favour of abolition. The House of Lords followed suit, rejecting by 46 votes an amendment by the former

Lord Chancellor, Lord Dilhorne, to continue the experiment until 1973 before a final commitment.

Members of the present Government who voted against permanent abolition in 1969 were Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, Mr Barber, Mr Whitelaw, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr Hogg (now Lord Hailsham), Sir Peter Rawlinson, and Mrs Thatcher. Those in favour of abolition included Mr Heath, Mr Prior, Mr Walker, Mr Carr, and Sir Keith Joseph.

The 1969 vote was not the end of it. In May, last year, Sir Richard Glyn, Conservative MP for North Dorset, tried to introduce a Humane Capital Punishment Bill proposing execution by nitrogen instead of the noose. He was defeated by 186 votes to 29.

The pressure continues. Capital punishment may well be an issue at the next Conservative Party conference though it was not raised at Blackpool last year. In 1969,

however, conference came out in favour of hanging by a majority of 159.

Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Edgobaston, has called for Parliament to review the need for capital punishment when MPs reassemble. Meanwhile, Mr Sandys is considering his position though his views are perfectly clear. "Everything that has happened since has shown that Parliament was mistaken," he said last night.

Petitions, however, cannot have failed before, and Parliament has refused to change its mind in six years, so what are the prospects for Mrs Richardson's campaign? Mr William Deedes, Conservative MP for Ashford, a retentionist since 1969, and a knowing politician, observed, said the other day that there was "not the least likelihood" of Parliament restoring the death penalty. The record suggests he is right.

Oliver Pritchett

## Crowds stay at home

WET and windy weather kept bank holiday traffic down yesterday and the motorway associations reported roads as quiet as on a normal working day.

But police were out at several resorts to break up fighting between gangs of skinheads. At Weston-super-Mare, police met trains arriving from Bristol, searched youths, and confiscated a number of items including sharpened steel combs, pocket knives, studded leather bracelets, and umbrellas.

Gangs who roamed the sea and shopping centre were moved on and no serious trouble was reported.

At Southend, several fights broke out, but police reinforcements waiting in nearby side streets quickly broke them up.

Brighton police turned back 40 youths and girls who had arrived by train from London.

There were several scuffles between police and small groups in streets leading off the seafront and 14 youths were arrested, many of them charged with possessing knives, and other weapons.

Meanwhile the AA reported that the weekend ended like any other with no more than a few minor hold-ups on the busier main roads from the sea. Overcast skies, showers, and strong winds persuaded most drivers to make an early start for home.

"One patrol in Wiltshire reported that the A303 was dead one minute and then suddenly exploded into life with a steady stream of cars heading home," said the RAC. Drivers on the A12 in Essex had to contend with streams of hitch-hikers from the Weeley pop festival.

Traffic was leaving the Lake District at the rate of 2,500 cars an hour on the M6. Blackpool was busy, but few visitors ventured on to the beach.

But the bad weather benefited the 200s. London attracted 60,000 people during the holiday, 10,000 more than last year and the attendance at Wimpisnede 200, Bedfordshire, was up, from 20,000 to 26,000.

A young woman was lowered down a 100ft cliff strapp'd to a stretcher last night after falling 40ft on to a ledge at Hawkstone Park, North Shropshire.

Miss Helen Davidson, aged 22, of Clifford Road, Market Drayton, Shropshire, was visiting caves with a friend when she lost her footing and fell. A tree-stump stopped her falling a further 60 ft.

She was taken to the Royal Salop Infirmary, Shrewsbury, with spinal injuries. All quiet on the Clacton front, page 10

## STOP PRESS

## France still remains isolated on currency

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

France's isolation in the world monetary crisis became a more uncomfortably evident yesterday in world currency markets, when currency dealers started buying the only important currency in the world which is still pegged to the dollar.

The Banque de France had to buy some \$80 millions in the official exchange market, where dealing is limited to the current trade transactions, and bankers gloomily forecast that this relative trickle would swell to a flood later in the week.

At the same time the two-tier currency market, the technical device which France is using to enable it to keep the parity fixed, came under increasing strain as the franc was bid up in the free market. Importers can now save a lot of money if they can contrive to buy their foreign currency in the free market.

In short, the French are discovering, as others have before them, that distortions in the flow of trade payments can finance a formidable amount of speculation, however rigid the official controls: and that nothing provokes speculators so much as a policy which is officially rigid and remarks which ministers suggest that they may not after all be entirely unyielding.

M. Giscard d'Estaing provided such provocation with a fairly wistful interview in the German magazine "Der Spiegel", in which, without giving anything away, he suggested

that he might well be ready to do so in order to rejoin the club of non-American financial authorities. French newspapers—not to mention the shadowy world of official sources—backed up the impression that France is getting ready to sell her honour fairly cheaply. Reports from the fringes of the Franco-German financial talks also stress the urgent will to find an agreement.

French policy was the main talking point in the currency world: the new British restrictions on speculative investment burst on foreign markets with all the éclat of a pin dropping in the middle of a noisy argument, though the London market, which reopens today, may react more attentively.

The secondary topic was not the pound, but the Japanese yen. Trading yesterday was nearly impossible, because no European or American bank has yet had the opportunity to place an order in Tokyo and see what happens. The game was played out purely between the Japanese authorities, and was conducted with the stateliness of a noh play. The value of the dollar was hardly changed from the 5.6 per cent revaluation of the yen established on Saturday.

But it is yet to be seen whether the Japanese Central Bank is ready to buy more dollars from the undisciplined bankers of New York, London, and Zurich to prevent an outburst of less seemingly drama.

Meanwhile, the silent preparations continue for the real business of September—the series of meetings which will try to find a long-term solution to the problems created by President Nixon's moves of August 15. The impression is growing that on these issues there may after all be a consensus.

The apparent disunity of the last two weeks has been about tactics: the hard-liners of Paris and Tokyo wanted to maintain fixed parities to preserve their bargaining strength against the Americans, but the more pragmatic German, British, and Beneluxers were more concerned to stop speculation and carry on trading. (Japanese and French businessmen took the same line, vocally.)

The long-term issue, however, is whether or not to find some way of abandoning the now devalued dollar as the fundamental world currency: and all the signs are that most of the participants are determined to have a try.

When the French finance ministry finds words to praise "paper gold"—the special drawing rights created by the International Monetary Fund—as a fair substitute for the real thing, compromise on essentials is in the air. The difficulty is that it is a compromise which the Americans themselves may find unacceptable. But no-one is asking them yet.

Six strive for accord on monetary front, page 2. Upward pressure on French franc, page 12

## 20,000 pigeons lose the way

Another 20,000 pigeons, worth an estimated £250,000, are missing after races to the Midlands. A week ago 15,000 were lost and 12,000 are still missing from June races.

Midland fanciers in the East Midlands believe the birds may have been scattered by fog banks after being released from Durham, Northallerton, Yorks,

and Morpeth, Northumberland. The areas most affected are Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and the East Coast.

Many a fancier here have lost as many as 40 birds each. Earlier losses, blamed on gales, were up to 60 per cent of birds released.

Mr Harry Bexon, secretary of the Derby area of the North Road Federation, said yesterday: "One theory could be that because they were young their homing instincts were not strong enough, particularly if they struck bad weather. But they had been returning home all right during the rest of the racing season."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

three children, came home from work at lunchtime. They happened in his home.

Mr Kenneth Steele, Chief Constable of Somerset, and Det. Chief Superintendent George Barton, head of Somerset CID, led an investigation.

Mrs Gandhi's visit  
Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, will pay an official visit to Britain from October 31 to November 3.

Girl found  
Valerie Miles, aged 15, of Birchfield Avenue, Morley, Yorkshire, who disappeared a fortnight ago while on holiday in Morecambe with her parents, has been found by police in London.

Order murder  
Police inquiries into the murder of Major John Orde, the Hertfordshire farm manager were switched to Hampshire. Detectives were questioning about 100 owners who park their cars beneath a block of council flats in Prince Arthur Road.

Rising 104  
Mr Alexander Pirie of Aberdeen celebrated his 104th birthday on Saturday. Yesterday he took the controls of light aircraft for a joyride near his home. He only "flew" for a second—the trip was a present from a local flying instructor. For a 100 years old, he is a car he handled the aircraft "rather well indeed," his instructor said.

## Colder, with some rain

A deep depression near S Iceland will move slowly ENE and troughs of low pressure can advance E over the British Isles. Many E districts will have bright spells at first, but cloudy weather will rain will spread E to most parts.

In the N rain will be heavy in places but will be followed by a return to shivery weather with clear intervals. Temperatures generally will be a little below the seasonal normal.

London area: SE, E, and Cent S. Wind S.W. becoming fresh. Some bright spells at first but becoming mostly cloudy. Occasional rain. Wind S.W. becoming fresh.

Channel Islands: SW England, S Wales: Occasional rain and hill and coastal rain. Max. temp. 54°C (129°F). Min. temp. 48°C (118°F).

North Wales, NW, NE, and Cent N: Light drizzle. Late drizzle. Wind S.W. becoming fresh. Some bright spells at first but becoming mostly cloudy. Occasional rain. Wind S.W. becoming fresh.

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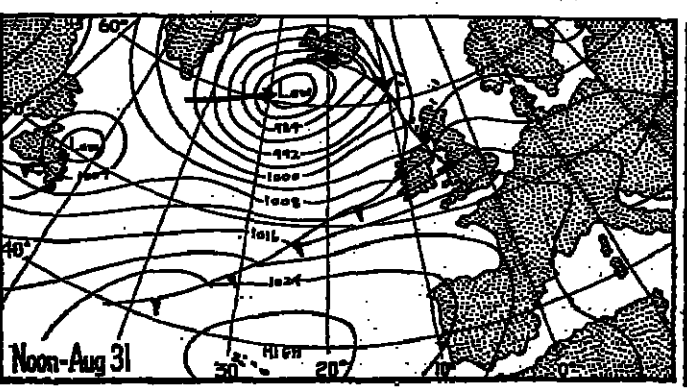
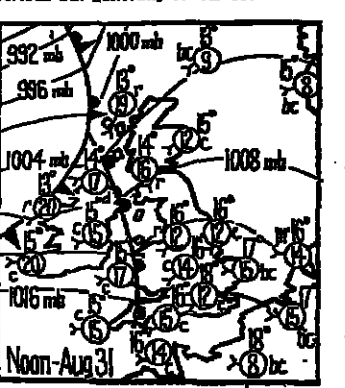
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## THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Reports for 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday.	Temp.	Wind	Weather
London...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Edinburgh...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Belfast...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Cardiff...	13.0	15.0	17.0
Manchester...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Nottingham...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Sheffield...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Southampton...	13.0	15.0	17.0
Stirling...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Wolverhampton...	12.0	14.0	16.0
York...	11.0	13.0	15.0
SCOTLAND			
Glasgow...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Perth...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Stirling...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Wolverhampton...	13.0	15.0	17.0
NORTHERN IRELAND			
Belfast...	11.0	13.0	15.0
London...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Edinburgh...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Belfast...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Cardiff...	13.0	15.0	17.0
Manchester...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Nottingham...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Sheffield...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Southampton...	13.0	15.0	17.0
Stirling...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Wolverhampton...	12.0	14.0	16.0
York...	11.0	13.0	15.0

AROUND THE WORLD			
(Lunch-time reports)	Temp.	Wind	Weather
Alaska...	10.0	12.0	14.0
Algeria...	11.0	13.0	15.0
Argentina...	12.0	14.0	16.0
Australia...	13.0	15.0	17.0
Canada...	14.0	16.0	18.0
China...	15.0	17.0	19.0
France...	16.0	18.0	20.0
Germany...	17.0	19.0	21.0
India...	18.0	20.0	22.0
Italy...	19.0	21.0	23.0
Japan...	20.0	22.0	24.0
South Africa...	21.0	23.0	25.0
Spain...	22.0	24.0	26.0
Sweden...	23.0	25.0	27.0
Switzerland...	24.0	26.0	28.0
U.S.A....	25.0	27.0	29.0
U.S.S.R....	26.0	28.0	30.0
U.K....	27.0	29.0	31.0
W. Germany...	28.0	30.0	32.0
Yugoslavia...	29.0	31.0	33.0



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